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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

THE TEN PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,237.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
26th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9000
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9535
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6572
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6923		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9000
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9535
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	31st Oct. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	6,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	6,338	Schmitt	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	6,130	Martin	16th Apr. „

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. 1907.
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verron	6th Dec. „
NERA	6,338	Schmitt	3rd Jan. 1908.

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Dec. „
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Jan. 1908

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
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CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Dec. „
LEVANZO	5,000		17th Jan. 1908.

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FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 21st Oct.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur 24th Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri. 25th Oct.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,600 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Oct., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mohemera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahemra and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KORNER	5201	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4832	M. Dubcovich	16th „
AFRICA	4296	P. Bajcsich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „
KORNER	5201	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4832	M. Dubcovich	16th „
AFRICA	4296	P. Vidasolich	1st Feb. „
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5309	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

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APRIL 23RD, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	332	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1155	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of York	..	15 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.	29 Nov.
	City of London	...	1 Nov.	13 Nov.	26 Nov.	18 Dec
	City of Karachi	..	10 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	24 Dec.
	Trafford Hall	.....	20 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1908. 1 Jan.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Sutton Hall	..	31 Oct.	20 Nov	..	15 Dec.
City of Paris	...	14 Feb.	24 Mar.	...	15 April.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200 000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Melan, (Sumatra).	Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpor	Tientsin.	Peking.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Phaknam.	Newchwang.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.	
Malacca.	Cebu (Philippines).		
Thaipeng (Perak).	Honkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MOTOR UNION of WESTERN INDIA

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

RELIABILITY TRIALS.

THE GREAT MOTOR EVENT OF THE YEAR.

COMPETITION
FOR TOURING CARS,
OVER A DISTANCE OF
600 MILES,
With a Special
HILL CLIMBING TEST,
TO BE HELD ON
DECEMBER 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1907.
FROM
BOMBAY TO POONA,
POONA TO KOLHAPUR,
KOLHAPUR TO MAHABLESHWAR,
MAHABLESHWAR TO BOMBAY.

FIVE CHALLENGE CUPS
OFFERED FOR

Class No. 1—Cars selling below Rs. 3,500. Entrance Fee Rs. 60.
Class No. 2—Cars selling below Rs. 5,000. Entrance Fee Rs. 80.
Class No. 3—Cars selling below Rs. 7,000. Entrance Fee Rs. 100.
Class No. 4—Cars selling below Rs. 8,500. Entrance Fee Rs. 120.
Class No. 5—Cars selling above Rs. 8,500. Entrance Fee Rs. 150.

INTENDING COMPETITORS ARE INVITED TO SEND THEIR ENTRIES EARLY.

For Programme of RULES, CONDITIONS of COMPETITION, MAP of ROUTE, etc., etc., Apply to—

N. M. MARSHALL,
JOINT HONORARY SECRETARY,
MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,
GREEN'S MANSIONS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ORIENTAL," are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Town Custom House.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. Whittell, will attend every morning to Survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "KOERBER" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

L. FONDA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 18th November, 1907, for the SUPPLY of UNIFORM CLOTHING required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1908.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let are attached to the form of Tenderer's Schedule, and any further information required can be obtained from the Traffic Manager.

4. Tenders should be addressed to THE AGENT, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Clothing."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, on Tuesday, the 19th November, 1907, at noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE, DHARWAR,
17TH OCTOBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING from TUESDAY, October 29th, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company will RUN a TRAIN DE LUXE, every fortnight, until February 4th, to the following programme :—

TUESDAY.—Depart Bombay at 10-30 p. m. by special train.
WEDNESDAY.—Arrive Anand early morning, (Chota Hazri. Arrive Ahmedabad at 8-30 a. m., Breafast at 9; Lunch at 2½ and dinner at 8 p. m. Meals to be served in the Refreshment Room at Ahmedabad Station. Depart 10 p. m.
THURSDAY.—Arrive at Abu Road early in the morning. Drive in Tongas to Mount Abu, stay one night in Rajputana Hotel and return to Abu Road station for dinner on Friday.
FRIDAY.—Depart Abu Road at 10 p. m.
SATURDAY.—Arrive Ajmer at 7-45 a. m. and spend a day there. Depart at 9-30 p. m.
SUNDAY.—Arrive Udaipur at 7 a. m. and spend a day there. Depart at 10 p. m.
MONDAY.—Arrive at Jaipur early in the morning.
TUESDAY.—In Jaipur, visiting Amber.
WEDNESDAY.—Depart from Jaipur at 0-30 a. m. Arrive at Delhi at 8-30 a. m.
THURSDAY.—In Delhi.
FRIDAY.—Depart Delhi at 10 p. m.
SATURDAY.—Arrive Agra at 7-30 a. m.

Passengers by this train will be entirely independent of Hotels (except when they visit Mount Abu) and will be able to board, dine and sleep on the Train, which comprises sleeping compartments, bathrooms, Dining car, and luggage compartment, all fitted with electric light.

The train will halt at the places above mentioned during the day and move on during the night.

Tickets (inclusive) Rs. 175 each.

Separate accommodation for servants.

Berths may be booked and full information obtained from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay, or at the Head Office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, at Church Gate Station.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own noses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horisontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from
SHEIKH ABDULLA MAHOMED,
Newspaper Agent,
MAIN STREET, POONA.
Annual Subscription Rs. 30, inclusive of Delivery Charges.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

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With Flashlight and Rifle. A Record of Hunting Adventures and of studies in wild life in equatorial East Africa by C. G. Schillings. Translated by Frederic Whyte with an Introduction by Sir H. H. Johnston, G. C. M. G., K. C. B. Illustrated with 302 of the Author's "Untouched" photographs, taken by day and night.	10 15
The Complete Shot. By G. T. Teasdale Buckell, With fifty-three illustrations	6 0
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ORIENTAL.

Hinduism. By the late Sir Monier-Williams, K. C. I. E., etc., with Map	1 14
A Brief History of the Indian Peoples. By Sir William Wilson Hunter, K. C. S. I., etc.	2 10
Queer Things About Persia. By Eustache De Lorey and Douglas Sladen, with fifty-two full page illustrations	7 0

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Colonial Edition,
Paper Re. 1-12, Cloth Rs. 2-4.

Captain Desmond, V. C. By Maud Diver.
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Love the Criminal. By J. B. Harris-Burland.
The Soul of a Priest. By the Duke Litta.
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The Pagan Woman. By Norma Lorimer.
A Mother's Son. By B. and C. B. Fry.
In His Grip. By Harold Bindloss.
Delilah of the Snows. By David Christie Murray.
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SAVE
YOUR WELL-EARNED MONEY,
BUY EVERY ARTICLE FROM
THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART
Where the Fresh Stock is SOLD at the LOWEST PRICE.

A grand display of brand New Goods for LADIES, expressly ordered for this Season.

A lovely selection of brand new goods for GENTS : Ties, Collars, Straw-Hats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs, etc. And a beautiful display of CHILDREN'S FROCKS.

PROVISION 25 o/o Cheaper than Market Rates.
Book your Orders at once.

A visit means a lot of saving. Our Prices defy Competition.

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NEW PREMISES
OF
CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
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FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS

FURNITURE FOR
Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.
Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

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AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT,

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH
ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS!
ON THE MAIDEN NEXT TO SKATING RINK
FROM TO-NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
WITH NEW WONDERFUL FILMS.
THREE EXIBITIONS EVERY EVENING.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.

Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)
Specially arranged for Family Parties.

Cushioned Easy Chairs	... ...	Rs. 2 0
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Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.
OUR FAIRY PAVILION is fitted out with Electric Fans and a grand display of Electric Lights.
DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW!

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S
WHISKY.
Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.
SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

OTHE CHEAPEST Old
TPEG McTaggart
BWHISKY.
Rs 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
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BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapastry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Saimsett Street, Bombay.
Do —71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
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DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
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MUSIC AND
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A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR
BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES
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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MESSRS. A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.
Are now registering orders for
THE LETTERS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

A Selection from Her Majesty's Correspondence between the years 1837-1861. Published by Authority of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, and Edited by A.C. BENSON and VISCOUNT ESHER, K. C. V. O.

In three volumes. Medium 8vo. With numerous Photogravures. RS. 55-6.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

LATEST SUCCESS.
THE NEW REGISTERED INDEX GUIDE
CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

THIS THERMOMETER has been designed to facilitate the reading of the fever temperature recorded. Index Guides consist of two black triangular marks engraved on the thermometers. By keeping both marks in full view the mercury index will at once be seen passing between the two guides. Thus the great difficulty hitherto experienced in reading the temperature of fever has been overcome.

ORDINARY :	1/2	1	and	2min.
	Rs. 3	2-12	„	2-8
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AGENTS :
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street,
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CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings' Hornby Road, Bombay.

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY CASES OF KEROSINE OIL WITH TINS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time), sell by Public Auction, at Belasis Bridge Pipe Depot :—676 empty cases of kerosine oil with tins.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld. and on account and risk of Mr. Ezekiel Haym :—
9 bales shirtings, 34 in. by 35 yards by 9 1-2lb., No. 10,000.
17 bales shirtings 33 by 35 by 9 lbs., No. 10,000.
On account and risk of Mr. E. E. Elisa Sassoon:—
7 bales shirtings 28 by 24 yards by 5 lbs. No. 1,115.
1 bale shirtings 33 by 35 yards by 9 lbs., No. 10,000.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, 5 minutes' walk from the Elphinstone Road Station and near the old Dhun Mill known as "Ebrahim Mill" in Mr. Myre's Bungalow, the very valuable and Artistic Design made to order household furniture by Robert Benjamin and Breslaner, large telescopic dining table and chairs, large mirror, sideboard, one English James McCabe, Royal Exchange chiming clock striking ½, ¼, ¾, on 8 bells showing dates and week days (very rare), sideboard, drawing-room suit of furniture in 10 pieces lined French embossed velvet marbles, top, dressing and washband tables teapoy newly design artistic cabinet, Chubb's lock, fireproof safe on stand, large Polyphone Queen Cabinet with 30 slides, singing Bool Bool and Canery English 400 Drys' keys, fancy clock, old chinaware and figures, open carve teapoys and chairs, etc., Singers' hand sewing machine, complete set of Encyclopædia Britanica, jail-made large carpet. (very rare), Hindustani musical box with table and spare rollers, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton, Walker and Hall spoons and forks, large Army and Navy Ice-Box with refrigerator and filter, bronze and terracota figures, large glass fish bowl on pillar, solid silver salt cellars, etc., hand painted screen, single and double door almyra, sweet-toned cottage Piano, bead door chicks, book-case, rich flower vases and ornaments, lot of music books, Ginrickshaw, baba perambullator, Iron teapoy's and gardan benches, bicycle, cooking utensils, large size, made to order, meat-safe, Chins matting, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc. etc., the property of S. Hayeem, Esqr. (Standard Mill).

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1907.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay

BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board. Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1332, advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms :—The price varies, according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Re 1 and higher for very old issues, if available.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

COMPOSITOR.—A COMPOSITOR, who must be knowing the Job work, thoroughly experienced in his line, with good certificate, required for up-country. Apply to Box No. 1340, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR TELEPHONE.—TWO PERSONS to inspect the Telephone line and to repair when it is required. Apply to Box No. 1341, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADUJEE and BROTHERS.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 72 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget" " size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Post Rs. 18-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4-4 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes, Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., opposite Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

TO BE LET :—3rd and 4th Floor of Carlisle Chamber at Apollo Bunder. Apply to E. E. Gorey & Co., the above address.

TYPIST WANTED immediately, to work Remington Machine. Permanent situation to thoroughly efficient man. State wages, to Box No. 1343, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A Gujarati-knowing SALESMAN, with College Education. Salary Rupees 60. Apply personally, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING by European, in private Family. Apply Box No. 1303, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAWS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m., at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as single and double door mirror almyrahs, mirror sideboard, dining table, hat-stand, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, iron and brass, new double bedstead, chest of drawers, chest safe on stand, easy and light chairs, sofas, incubator.

1 ebonized cottage piano by Rose, Gold Jewellery, such as brooches, scarf-pin, ring, etc.

Old carved blackwood furniture, such as writing tables, teapoys, jardiniers, etc.

6 Large and small type paging machines.

On account and at the risk of the owner of the Tokersey Gornop Printing Press—6 cases Railway Tickets.

AT 3-30 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished Office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred double-seated brougham.
1 American Motor car to seat 2 persons 3 1/2 to 4 H. P.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 529 of 1907 (Hemraj Balmukund vs. Motilal Pertabchand) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following gold ornaments consisting of nose and earrings, necklaces, vajartica, goongri, vali, damni bangles, rakhdi, gope, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the ornaments to be taken delivery of within two days after sale. The ornaments are on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, leading to Mahaluxmi Battery, Breach Candy, opposite the Davar Hall, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, such as sliding-dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, marble-top tables and teapoys, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, chiffoniers and corner cabinets, brass double bedstead with horse hair mattress, iron single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., one Columbia Combination Concert Graphophone with about 3 dozan Hindustani large and small records, 1 gold gilt 400 days table time-piece, engravings, and pictures, large polyphone musical box with about 24 music slides, table game of cricket, best plated six light table candelabra, Indian carpets, gauze door curtains, standing hall-lamp, iron safe, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, English ice-box with refrigerator, large iron cooking stove, one very handsome steel rubber-tyred wheel, English built double seated brougham by Windover, home horse-exercise, etc., the property of T. Gahagan, Esq.

Catalogues published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD HANUMAN,
2nd CROSS LANE,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 841 of 1905.
Jairam Nathoo.
vs.
Natboo Shamji and Others.

Under instructions from Mr. Nathoo Shamji, the receiver, appointed in the above suit by the decretal order, dated 7th August, 1906, and in pursuance of the Judge's order, dated 4th October 1907, and with the concurrence of the mortgagee Mr. Narotam Anandji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon and built by Shamji Premji, situate lying and being on the 2nd Hanuman Cross Lane, Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 88 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Levenue, under Collector Old No. 1, New No. 6, Old Survey No. 68 and 69, New Survey No. 1633 and in Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 1406 and Street No. 1 and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the East by the old Hanuman Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North and on or towards the South by the property of Gopal Dayal and Vyas Bhagwanji Prabhuram.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon and built by the said Shamji Premji situate lying and being in the Old Hanuman Cross Lane in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 52 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Municipal Assessor under Ward C. No. 1406 and Street No. 1 and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the West and South by the property of Gopal Dayal and on or towards the north by the property of Vyas Bhagwanji Purbhuram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavaya Bhimji and Nagindas, receiver's Attorneys, at their office at 50-52, Meadows Street, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rochel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, French-polished household furniture by John Roberts, Breslaur, and Deoji Canji, also English and French furniture, rich glass ware and crockery ware, best plated ware, French carpets, &c., the property of E. Bollam, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY the 4th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., the following :—

The effects of the late Captain Earnest

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE.

PROF. JAMES

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain Fag. Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the Impotence of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked. Sexual Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to manhood broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is much ameliorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the above-mentioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two d ys will be forwarded post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

CAUTION.—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls" are sold by all Druggist and Medicine Dealers. Insist on having Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and accept no imitation or substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly send your order direct to us and we will see that you get the goods promptly.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 60 Pills. Postage extra.

Address:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 B, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October 18.*] [BOMBAY, *October 19.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 7/8	3/8	
2 do. Rentes	94 1/4	1/4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan	100	3/8	
3½ do. Govt Securities	84 9/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	27 11/16		3/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	27 7/8		3/8
Do. in New York	60		7/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·48 1/2		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 1/8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1/2		since 15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 2/8		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 1/2	1/8	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/4	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 7/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/8		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 7/32*d.* unchgd.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 5th Inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday morning.

* Closing tone of Silver—Full caused by the speculative selling from the East.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 40,000
Gold „ „ ... ... £ 40,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots ... ... Quiet
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet
Manchester ... ... Steady
Total Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 „
Imports ... ... 20,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·51 +01
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... ... 10 1/8 +1/8

Future Delivery prices:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·14	6·05	6·00	5·96
+05	+06	+05	+04
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**
5·94	5·12	5·91	5·90
+03	+04	+01	+01

June-July.
5·89
+03

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports... ... 39,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 65,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 16,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ... 9,000 „
on 17th 20,000

Spot Cotton—11·55 unchgd.

Futures—Month of

Dec. 17th	18th
11·12	11·24
—02	+02

Advanced early owing to official weather reports considered unfavourable and declined later through liquidation.

Stocks—Month of March, 10·97 +03

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—11 3/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·97 —06.
Do do Jan. 10·86 —06.
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	270,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	166,000.
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	79,000
Stocks of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	555,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	269,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Western C.I.F.—4 1/32*d.* Sellers.
Months—Oct.-Dec.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly, C I. F.—5 *d.* nominal.
Months—Nov.-Dec.
Fairred Cocanadas C.I.F.—4 7/32*d.* Sellers.
Months—Oct.-Dec.
Cocanada Ginned C.I.F.—4 11/32*d.* Sellers.
Months—Oct.-Dec.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship. } Nominal.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship }
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 49 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp —Dunc—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3/8 unchgd.

Metals:—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£77
Yellow Metal	... ...	*d.* 7

Tin plates—
I. C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs, C I F Liverpool.
£ 0 13 7 1/2

Bar Iron:—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 5 9 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. £ 4 7 F. O. B. Liverpool £ 13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India..... £ 5 17 6

Freight—
Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—
"Nidderdale"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
25 Boxes Bullion	1,00,000	Aden	Oriental	National Bank
1 Box Silver	32,500	Alexandria	do	Mercantile Bank
124 Bars Silver	2,06,510	London	do	Tookaram Bank
1 Bundle Silver	652	Rowah	Nerbudda	[M S Fars]
Gold coin	1,535			
Rupees	400			
1 Bundle Silver	300	Jeddah	Firoz	A M Fouzin
Gold coin	9,002			
1 Bundle Silver	703			
Rupees	443	C Mandrie	Linga	Mac Mackenzie and Co

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [19TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
The market remains easy. The best rate offered for short deposits up to two months is two per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
The market to-day has ruled quieter and not much business has been reported. Although T. T. was obtainable at 1s. 3 31-32d. the general rates was, 1s. 3 15-16d. with very little enquiry. Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 1/4d. 3 months' sight and Banks were not very good buyers owing to firmer discount advices from London. Far Eastern rates are very unsettled owing to a further heavy drop in the price of silver in the home markets.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15/16d. to 31/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31/32d. to 1s 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	1s. 4s. 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	151
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	202

Government Paper:—
The market opened quiet to-day at 97 1/16 ready and 97 for the settlement and closes at these rates but with sellers. A small business only has been reported, both in ready and forward, Calcutta rates are unchanged at 97 1/16 ready and 96 13/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 97 1	Sellers.
1st Settlement	„ 97	

Bullion:—
In London on Friday the price of Bar Silver fell to 27 11/16 ready and 27½ for delivery forward in two months; New York being down ¼ to 60. The local market has also given way further. Ready bars opened at 71½ *ex*-duty only to close weak at 70½ *ex*-duty. Forward rates are also weak and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Es.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	70	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	70	14	0
Ditto 2nd „ ...	70	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The market opened quiet at Rs. 273, for Good Broach and Rs. 211 for fine M. G. Bengals January, and prices eased later on under the influence freer selling by exporters and others. Good Broach was done during the afternoon at Rs. 271½ and fine M. G. Bengals January at Rs. 209. Fully Good Khandeish was offering at Rs. 208 without finding buyers. After the opener the market closed weak as under.

There was some enquiry by shippers for ready Cotton, and Mills were buying quietly. A small business was reported at Colaba.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	278/9	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	271	„
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti...	238	January 08
„ „ Damangaum-Pulgaum ...	234	„
„ „ Khangaum-Akola	225/26	„
„ „ Amrnoti ...	225/26	„
„ „ Muttia ...	211	„
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	207	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	215	„
„ „ Bengals ...	208/9	„
F. G. H. G. „ ...	198/7	„

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 14,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
6 10	6 01	5 97	5 92	5 91
—04	—04	—03	—01	—03
M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	
5 93	5 87	5 86	5 85	
—04	—01	—04	—03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is quiet but steady with only small business doing. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 4 0	to Rs. 8 5 0
December ...	„ 8 13 0	
New Crop April-May	„ 8 14 0	

Rapeseed:—
The market is quiet with little doing and we quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 9 10 0	to 9 12 0 B. T.
Yellow Gujarat ...	„ 10 10 0	to 10 12 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi April-May	„ 9 9 6	

Gingellyseed:—
The market is slightly easier and we quote as under:—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs. 59 8 0	Dec. Jan.
„ „ 75 p. c ...	„ 58 0 0	
Black Kutni	„ 49 8 0	

Poppyseed:—
Rs. 12 2 0
Tone—Steady.

castorseed:—
Rs 39 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—
Dec.-Jany ... Rs. 21 0 0
Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS:—
January-Feby. ... Rs. 48 0 0
Tone—Easier.

Mowraseed:—
Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
Tone—Firmer.

Wheat:—
New White Delhi, Apl.-May. ...Rs. 6 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1380
India	62
Indian Specie Bank	47 1/2

Mills:—

David	400
Mancokji Petit	3,110
Textile	1,160

Miscellaneous:—

Badham Pile and Co.	130
Central India Mining	535

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	572 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	111
Tapti-Valley	455

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday.

Cotton	946	bales.
Wheat	19,261	cwts.
Linseed	5,231	„
Rapeseed	200	„
Gingellyseed	3,850	„
Poppyseed	65	„
Groundnuts	96	„
Castorseed	8,003	„
Rice	5,221	„
Myrabollams	582	„
Cottonseed	1,624	„
Mowrasced	5,153	„
Gram	1,441	„
Joowar	7,912	„
Maize	Nil.	„

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October 19.*] [BOMBAY, *October 20.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 3/16	5/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	94 1/4		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100		unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	84 9/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27 11/16		unchgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	27 15/16	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	60		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·13		unchgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·49	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·83 1/8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4 1/2 o/o	since 15 Aug	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 7/16	1/16	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 1/2		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3/4		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/8		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3¼d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ... £ 60,000
Gold to Calcutta ... £ 30,000

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	...£34,700,000	Dec. £600,000
Public Deposits	...£ 5,400,000	Dec. £1,200,000
Other Deposits	...£42,800,000	Dec. £2,400,000
Government Securities	£14,800,000	Dec. £1,000 000
Other Securities	...£37,300,000	Dec. £2,400,000
Notes and Gold	...£23,800,000	Dec. £ 200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49⅜ of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spot ... ... Dull
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales... ... ... 4,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300 „
Imports ... ... 14,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·49—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·07	5 98	5·93	5 89
	—07		
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**	**June-July**
5·87	5·85	5·81	5·83	5·81
		—07		

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 49,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 70,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 13,000 „
Do. to Continent... ... 15,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·55 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·17—05 } Declined owing to weak cables and to bearish visible supply figures.
Do. do. of Mar. 10·76—11 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton.—11 3/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of December ... 10·79—08
Do. do. January ... 10·78—08
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

Cotton Stock in London	...	24,000 bales
„ Total *Visible Supply*	...	2,390,000 „
„ „ „ East Indian		250,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight	...	1,910,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales		50,000 bales
„ Sold on Speculation		3,000 „
„ Sold for Exportation		2,000 „
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers		64,000 „
„ Actual Exports		4,000 „
„ Week's Imports		89,000 „
„ Stock		mutilated
Surat's Week's Sales		
„ Sold on Speculation		...
„ Sold for Exportation		...
„ Amount forwarded to Consumers		1,700 „
„ Actual Exports		200 „
„ Week's Imports		3,000 „
„ Stocks		27,000 „
Afloat Americans		210,000 „
„ Indian		4,000 „

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 63½ Oct.—Nov.—H. A. D.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6⅜ unchgd.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 3½d.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	1,695
Bangalore Bank...	...	120
Commercial Bank	...	17
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk... ...		70
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	...	100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	...	1,000
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	1,000
Carnatic	...	515
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving (30th June)...		153
(31st Dec)...		135
Coral	...	350
Jamalamudugu Press	...	2,800
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	...	130
Madura	...	*nom.* 200
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...		500
Tinnevelly	...	550
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)		100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	450
Tirupur Press		

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	*Nom.*
Burmah Oil Coy.	...6*s.* 6*d.*
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)	102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	... *Sellers*
Ditto ditto (1913)	900
Ditto ditto (1909)	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9*s.* 6*d.*
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	...*cum interest* £ 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	...17*s.* 6*d.*
Indian Aluminium	... 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	... 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	... 100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	... 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	... 95
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	... £106
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed	... £99
Madras Electric Tramways, Ld. ...	...*nom.* £1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures ...	... £99
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10*s.* paid)	...12*s.* 6*d.*
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	... 135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Mysore Chromium	... 90
New Mysore Manganese	...34*s.* 6*d.*
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	... 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	100
Octacamund Municipal Debs. 6 per cent. *buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11½
Peninsular Mineral Coy. of Mysore (Rs. 60 paid)	84
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures Nos. 1 to 1750 ...	£101
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000...	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	... 140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	110
South. Indian Railway Debentures ...	... £119
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911) ...	... £101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 45 paid)	... 40
Shell Transport and Trading Company	... 48*s.*
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	... £ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	... 75
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	... 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920 ...	... 97½
United Coffee Growers	... 50
Vizianagram Mining	... 15*s.*

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations by Wire.

Anantapur Gold, 15*s.* paid ...	... 22*s.*
Balaghat, fully paid	...9*s.* 6*d.*
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...16*s.* 3*d.*
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	...6*s.* 3*d.*
Deccan Goldfield Development (5*s.* paid)	... 3*d.*
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	...16*s.* 9*d.*
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid ...	... 9*s.*
Glenrock (9*s.* 9*d.* paid) ...	... 3*d.*
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 8*s.* 3*d.*
Goldfields of Mysore	... 3*d.*
Hoskote Gold Mines (15*s.* 4*d.* paid)	...(*sellers*) 1*s.* 9*d.*
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...28*s.* 6*d.*
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...37*s.* 6*d.*
Indian Mines Syndicate (3*s.* 6*d.* paid)	... 3*d.*
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 9*d.*
Mysore Gold, fully paid	... £5-7-6
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 3*d.*
Mysore West (19*s.* paid) ...	... 3*d.*
Mysore Wynaad (19*s.* paid) ...	... 3*d.*
Nanjungod, fully paid	... Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 19*s.* 6*d.*
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 10*s.* 6*d.*
Road Block, fully paid	... 1*s.*
Sangli (New), 18*s.* paid	... 3*d.*
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15*s.* paid ...	... 6*s.* 9*d.*

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAYLEY—October 6, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Major D. S Cayley, Worcestershire Regiment, of a son.
RAMWELL—October 13, at Agra, the wife of J. Ramwell, 2nd Royal Welch Fusiliers of a daughter.
TWISS—October 15, at Simla, the wife of Major J. H. Twiss, R. E., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—October 14, at Meerut, Major E. D. Cameron, Royal Field Artillery.
LIPPERT—October 18, at the General Hospital, Madras, Louise Lippert, Manager of the Winston Hotel, Vepery, aged 58 years.
PANKEY-DUNHILL—October 15, at Vepery, Madras, Thelma May, the beloved and only child of Ella Maud, and the late Charles Thomas Sankey-Dunhill.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m; Sun sets, 6h. 13m; High water 11-11m., 11-44a.; Low water, 4-56m., 6-14a.

Bombay High Court vacation commences.

Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m.

New Pachora Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 4-30 p. m.

Jaigaon Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 5-0 p.m.

Bombay Sanitary Association: lecture on Phthisis by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-45 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 21st. Full Moon, 2h. 49-5m. p. m.; Oct., 29th, Last Quarter, 7h 21-5m.p.m. Oct., 28th, in Apogee, 2-7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, October 22.—Evening Entertainment to Nawab Syed Hoosain Belgrami, Member, India Council, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun riser, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 11-46m. Low water, 5-32m., 5 45a.

Wednesday, October 23.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 19m.; High water, 0-21m., 0-19a.; Low water 6-7m., 6-14a.

Thursday, October 24.—Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets 6h. 11m. High water, 0-56m., 0-50a.; Low water, 6-41m, 6-43a.

Friday, October 25.—New East India Press Company. Sun rises, 6h. 36m Sun, sets 6h. 10m. High water, 1-32m., 1-19a. Low water, 7-15m., 7-13a.

Saturday, October 26.—Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 10m.; High water, 2 9m., 1-47a.; Low water, 7-52m., 7-45a.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—H. H. the Maharaja of Kolahpur and the Chief of Kagal left Bombay for their respective states on Friday night.

THE MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETITS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,410, the daily average being 147. The total of new patients was 581.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Hafiz Bai, (2), a Mahomedan girl was burnt severely on Thursday afternoon by a tin of kerosine oil accidentally catching fire in a grocer's shop at Pydhowni, Bombay. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she died on Friday night.

LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.—Chandbi, the Mahomedan woman who was removed to the J. J. Hospital last week, suffering from the effects of arsenic poisoning, died there on Friday night. The symptoms of poisoning developed after she had drunk some sherbet given her by her lover.

PRINCE FATEHSING RAO.—This prince, the eldest son of H. H. the Gaekwar, who had been staying at Deolali for some time past, under the personal care of Major Rickets, formerly Superintendent of Matheran, returned to Baroda on Thursday last.

ACCIDENTAL BURNS.—Mrs. Mc Gillicroy, wife of the Chief Officer of the steamship Goalpara and residing in the Victoria Hotel at Frere Road, was taken to St. George's Hospital on Friday evening suffering from extensive burns on her body. It appears that on the evening in question a kerosine oil lamp in the lady's room caught fire, and in attempting to throw it out her her dress was set on fire and she was burnt all over her body.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden to-day, from 7 to 9 p. m:—

March	Paris	Mezzacapo	
Overture	La Souveraine	Herman	
Valse	Pomone	Waldteufel	
Selection	Sergeant Brue	Lehmann	
Egyptian-Intermezzo	Zulah	Lorstine	
Rêves Archaiques	L'Extase	Thome	
Valse	Picador	Brockett	
Two Step	Yankiana	Loftis	

PICK-POCKET IN A TRAM-CAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Ismail Essa, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 42, the property of Mr. K. Shrinivas Aingar. On Friday evening complainant was getting down from a tram car near Maroks and Co.'s establishment in the Fort, when the accused placed his hand into his coat pocket and drew out the purse. Complainant seized him at once. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AKBAR CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.—On the 15th inst. an extraordinary meeting of the Bombay National Union was held, under the presidentship of Mr. M. K. Patel to celebrate the birth-day of Akbar. Mr. N. D. Vora read a paper on the life of Akbar. The President, in his closing speech, showed the significance of the celebration, and illustrated how the far seeing monarch foresaw our present difficulty and tried to bring India into one nationality. With votes to the chair and singing of Bande Mataram by Br. Virendranth, the meeting was closed amid shorts of "Bande Mataram."

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.—The "Parsi" States:—The issue of "India" to hand last week contained the following announcement:—"Sir Mancherji Bhownaggree has intimated to the Conservative Party in North-East Bethnal Green that he does not intend to again contest the constituency." This has given rise to supposition in certain quarters that Sir Mancherji does not wish to stand for election in future. Our London Correspondent informs us, however, that though the ex-Member for North-East Bethnal Green has severed his connection with his former constituency he will stand as a candidate at the next general election. So far as our information goes, another influencial Conservative seat has already been offered to the Parsi Knight.

MEMBER OF INDIA COUNCIL.—Nawab Imad-ud-Mulk, Syed Hoosein Belgrami, one of the two Indian members of the India Council, arrives in Bombay to-day. On Tuesday he will be entertained by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, at the Anjuman's School building.—On Wednesday, Sir Currimbhoy gives a dinner in his honour at the Taj Mahal Hotel, to which representatives of different communities will be invited. On Thursday, Dr. Temulji B. Nariman gives a dinner to the Nawab and a number of friends at the Orient Club. The Nawab spends a quiet day on Friday, and leaves on Saturday for England. During his short sojourn in Bombay he will stay at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

THE LATE NAWAB MOHSIN-UL MULK.—A very largely attended meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held last night at the Anjuman Ziyaul Islam, in 100 Khetwadi Lane, under the presidentship of Moluna Molvi Sayed Nazi Hussain Saheb, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—That this meeting records with the deepest sorrow the loss to the Mahomedan community by the sad death of their leader, the late Nawab A (2) telegram of condolence and sympathy be sent to Khan Bahadur Mazimulla Khan, the Joint Secretary of the Aligarh College.

Prayers were offered with tears for the rest of the soul of the deceased.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.—The following is a copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Council of the Union of Ethical Societies, London, on Thursday, September 26th:—"That this meeting of the Council of the Union of Ethical Societies, held on Thursday, September 26th, desires to protest against the differential legislation imposed by the Government of the Transvaal upon British Indian subjects lawfully resident within the colony, and to express their sympathy with, and support of, the peaceful protest now being made by their Transvaal Indian fellow-subjects. The Council likewise expresses its earnest hope that the Government of the Transvaal will see its way to modifying the existing anti-Asiatic legislation, at least so far as it differenti

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Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Parcels (if any) and Letters should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCT. 21, 1907.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE CHAMBER.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor made a remarkably diplomatic reply to the address of the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday afternoon, —on which both Sir George Clarke and the people of Bombay are to be congratulated. It is not customary and not necessary for Chambers of Commerce to follow the example of a Municipal Corporation and present addresses of welcome to newly-arrived potentates. But if it pleases the local Chamber to do so, and the dignitaries affected do not mind, it would be ungracious to criticise the proceeding too strongly. At the same time we gather from Sir George's remarks that he would have been quite as well pleased if the Chamber's "compliment" had been unpaid. His Excellency promised nothing but what was implied by his acceptance of office—that he would do his duty according to his lights. And as regards the reorganisation of Railway communication on the Island—concerning which we hope the Chamber never for a moment thought to entrap the Governor into an unguarded expression of opinion—we are glad to observe that His Excellency replied: "It will be the duty of Government to consider the proposals to which you allude, from the point of view of the greatest advantage of the community." The preceding reference to Lord Lamington's friendly relations with the many different communities and their varying interests, which gained for him the respect and goodwill of the whole community, was of course innocent. There was no design or desire to mislead, not even when the address made casual reference to "the removal of St. George's Hospital"—not yet quite completed, by the way —"from its present unsuitable site." But it may perhaps have occurred to His Excellency that the Corporation and the Improvement Trust were the bodies to deal with the expansion of the city, rather than the Chamber of Commerce, which rightly drew attention to the subjects of Railway rolling-stock and Commercial Federation. Lord Lamington's Government did not take quite the same view as the Chamber of Commerce as to local communications, need we say? And perhaps the Chamber might have alluded to the fact in its address. We should have preferred it to give all the facts, as it gave so many. But the artless draftsman of the address is probably a believer in first impressions, and thought it advisable to press home upon His Excellency's mind the unsightliness of that unequivocably essential line of railway to Colaba and the enormous possibilities of the development of electric traction to open out the north of the island, remedying the evils of overcrowding —these also subjects for the Corporation and Improvement Trust—and leaving the west free and open for expansion—at what cost for reclamation from the sea and with what probability of security from erosion the Chamber ventured no opinion.

Still that matters little. The Chamber, by incidental references to matters a little outside its own domain, served but to show that its members have souls above mere commerce and are not bound down to gunny bags and dock dues. They can as easily grapple with high politics and art as with rolling-stock and sea-borne trade, and take in sanitation and public health by way of diversion. If the Governor had replied *Ne sutor ultra crepidam* it might have been looked upon as unkindly rather than statesmanlike. But His Excellency is nothing if not diplomatic. It was much wiser to remind the Chamber of the good it has achieved in its own sphere, and to say that the questions involved in the representations it now made are necessarily complex, and it is vital that they should be considered as a whole in order to assure complete harmony of results. Mr. Gladstone himself could not have given a more non-committal reply. It is perfect in itself, and what is more, it is capable of any construction hereafter. That is its main beauty. "To assure complete harmony of results!" We are told it is futile to strive after perfection in this world, and if we found it we should promptly destroy it as the product of a prig. Yet none but the querulous would argue that perfection and complete harmony of results mean one and the same thing. It is an excellent precept, and we must remember it if ever we meet with little disappointments in His Excellency's administration. It is for the greatest good of the greatest number that His Excellency will strive. As he himself has said it, he will strive after complete harmony of results,—and may Providence help him in the endeavour.

FOREIGN TRADERS IN JAPAN. THE struggle between foreign and Japanese merchants in Japan is becoming more and more keen. In 1897 the Japanese had in their own hands only seventeen per cent. of a total trade of eighteen millions sterling. Now they have forty per cent. of a total trade of eighty-one millions sterling. The future of the foreign merchants has therefore become a subject which causes considerable anxiety. Fifty years ago when the country was opened to foreign trade, almost the whole of the sea-borne trade was secured by a few English and American traders of adventurous disposition, who settled in Nagasaki, Yokohama and Kobe. This was the only possible commencement, but no one ever foresaw the enormous change that would take place in less than half a century. From entire ignorance of the methods of Western Traders they have adopted those methods, often improving on them,—if "sharpness" in business can be called an improvement. It must be owned that the Japanese producers often had legitimate grounds for feeling dissatisfied with the conduct of the foreign middlemen. That dissatisfaction has found expression in the way they have now gathered the trade into their own hands. In the domain of silk, which constitutes Japan's chief staple of export, the foreign middleman has to contend against a very formidable organization. Not only have the Japanese succeeded in securing the confidence of American buyers for raw silk which has not previously undergone foreign expert examination, but also they obtain from their own banks more liberal accommodation than the average foreign exporter can get from Yokohama or Kobe banks. Thus the Japanese are able to command a longer interval of time for seeking a market in the United States, an advantage by no means inconsiderable. There is also a further weight on their side of the scale. They are in a position to lend money to the sericulturists against the security of the latter's crop, which thus comes into their hands at rates considerably lower than those charged to the foreign exporter. Indeed the day does not seem to be far distant, says a writer who has closely investigated the trend of events, when the Japanese exporter will control the whole supply of silk, so far, at any rate, as the American Market is concerned, and will set what limits he pleases to the portion obtainable by his foreign competitors. Much the same is to be said as regards tea. It almost seems, therefore, that the day will come when the foreign trader will be ousted from participation in the trade which he himself built up. There is, however, a saving grace to the situation. It has long been recognised that Japan's future is in manufactures. Left alone, this branch of her trade must progress slowly by reason of lack of capital. But if foreign capitalists and experts step in to assist her a signal result will rapidly be attained; and the advantages of such a coalition are recognised by the Japanese. In competition, says the writer to whom we have referred the foreigner must count on certain failure, but associated with Japanese of the better classes, a foreign capitalist could not only count with confidence on the smooth working of his enterprise, but might also exercise whatever measure of control seemed wholesome. This is the field which now invites the foreign capitalist and expert. He must cease to make the distribution of Japanese products his chief business and must himself be a co-producer. In 1911 Japan will recover her tariff autonomy, and we may assume that she will exercise it in the sense of imposing protective duties, so far as such a policy can be made to consist with the collection of revenue. Already she has manipulated her statutory tariff in such a manner that it affords a considerable measure of protection to her own producers, and the conventional tariff will fare similarly when it becomes accessible. The present, therefore, is the time for foreign capitalists and experts to bid for a share in the industrial development now in progress as a natural sequel of the late war.

"LOOK HERE UPON THIS PICTURE—" IT is of course an accepted and a true axiom that the more a man sees of life the more he knows and the broader become his views. That perhaps is why "the London man" is generally credited with being less narrow in his ideas than the provincial. A fine illustration of the variant outlook of the Cockney and the Country-man may just now be derived from events transpiring in London and Manchester. In the metropolis a few days ago Sir George Bell, a worthy son of the Mighty City, was elected to be the successor of genial Sir William Treloar as Lord Mayor for 1908. Sir John Bell is a simple, honest, unsophisticated City man, with no claims whatever to fame, but with many claims to the warm regard of his fellow-citizens in London. He is a man without a programme, but with a precise knowledge of what is expected in any gentleman upon whom falls the exacting responsibilities of Guild hall hospitality. Sir John Bell is a brewer in business, and "well-to do." Nobody objects to him as Lord Mayor because of his calling, or if they do, they have wisely refrained from saying so during the whole of the year which has elapsed since Sir John, at the election of Sir William Treloar, was publicly "named" Lord Mayor for 1908. And in a few days time Sir John will pass down Cheapside and Fleet Street, amid the appreciative hurrahs of the warehousemen and printer's devils, after which his very name will be forgotten five miles from Temple Bar, except on those two days when he entertains the German Emperor and President Fallieres beneath the shadow of Gog and Magog. But now let us see what is happening in another Lord Mayoralty. Manchester, at this moment, is torn asunder between what we may call the Holters and the halters. The man for the Lord Mayoralty of Manchester in 1908 is Alderman Holt, who is variously alleged to own, or not to own, more tied houses in the Cotton City than any other brewer. Manchester folk would doubtless fling the slur of "provincialism" in the teeth of any person who uttered the calumny, but the fact remains that every day the Manchester papers are appearing with columns of tirades against Alderman Holt, who is universally admitted to be one of the best as a gentleman, but soiled as a citizen by his connection with beer. What Alderman Holt will do if he gets the Lord Mayoralty is the point with the teetotallers of Manchester. The police will, of course, be invariably found with their backs to the door of the jug and bottle department: the Town Clerk will be forcibly corrupted; the Brewster Magistrates will be subservient; all "drunks" will be let off with a warning; the police surgeon's palms will be oiled; all opposition houses will be raided and their licenses endorsed; and the teetotal champions at the police courts will be ill when licensing matters are before the Bench. According to the halters, by the year 1909 Manchester will be like San Francisco was before the earthquake, and like Hyderabad is supposed to be now. Hundreds of columns of valuable space in the Manchester papers have been occupied by denunciations of Alderman Holt, simply because he is a brewer. That is the provincial view.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY. WE are not certain that the hard and fast rule which is indicated in the note "prescribed maximum length 3 pages" which appears in the report on vaccination in the Bombay Presidency during 1906-1907 is altogether commendable. There is an old story of the journalistic novice who was told to cut his report "down to half" and the query came back, "which half?" What is to happen, we wonder, if matters of extreme importance in the matter of vaccination occur during any year? Is the report to be scanty and insufficient or is the regulation to be broken. In either case we think it would be better to leave it to the discretion of the Sanitary Commissioner. Buried beneath the short paragraphs of the report is much of interest, but it is buried very deep. The most noticeable feature is the decrease in the number of vaccinations. There were, during the year, 591,617 primary vaccinations and 37,507 re-vaccinations, against 610,130 and 45,340 respectively, but these decreases of 18,453 and 7,833 are accounted for in a variety of ways. In the Western District there was much interruption by reason of vaccinators having to attend classes of instruction in the use of preserved lymph. In the Presidency circle the decrease was due to an outbreak of rinderpest among the calves. In the Central and Southern Districts there was a slight increase in the numbers, but there were decreases in Aden, Sind and Gujarat, especially Sind where malaria was very prevalent. Vaccination amongst children gives the most striking figures in the report. Excluding Native States and Aden the number of infants available for vaccination, after deducting the number of deaths under one year of age, was 487,689 against 473,961 in the previous year, of whom 368,819 or 75·63 per cent were successfully vaccinated, compared with 81·08 per cent. The general percentage of successful vaccination was 89·34, while 3·79 per cent were unsuccessful and the results in 42,323 cases could not be ascertained, and the percentage of success, excluding unknown cases, was 95·93. These figures are far more satisfactory than those which record that the number of persons successfully vaccinated per thousand fell from 27·22 for the previous year to 25·32 in 1906-07. As the total cost for the Presidency was Rs. 3,26,124 the average cost for each successful operation was 9 annas six pies, an increase of one anna three pies over the previous year, on account of increased pay to Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. No instances of any disease having been communicated through vaccination were reported during the year.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir George Clarke attended Service at the Cathedral yesterday evening. His Excellency intends motoring through the city this afternoon, starting from Government House, Malabar Point, at 4 p. m.

OWING to indisposition, H. E. Sir George Clarke was unable to fulfil his engagement to distribute the prizes won at the Mounted Sports which closed on Saturday afternoon.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Bohemia* left Trieste on the 18th instant, and is due here on the 3rd proximo.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. *Armand Behic*, from Bombay, arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 18th instant, at 7. a. m.

THERE will be a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council at the Secretariat, Council Chamber, Fort St. George, on Friday, the 22nd November.

THE Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankaran Nair, C. I. E., has resigned his seat as an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council, and Mr. P. Sivaswamy Iyer, Acting Advocate-General, has been nominated in his place.

THE following telegram has been sent to Mrs. Mehdi Ali, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, at Etawah, by the President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay:—"The President, on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, expresses his deep regret at the sad death of the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, and heartily sympathises with you and your family in your bereavement."

No fewer than eleven villages in the Mymensingh District have, by their conduct, brought upon themselves the expense of maintaining an additional Police force, comprising one Inspector, two Head Constables and thirty Constables, which is to be quartered in the said villages, for six months, "at the cost of the inhabitants thereof," says a proclamation in the current 'Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette.'

CORRESPONDENTS have written to the "Madras Mail" saying that great disappointment is felt in the South Canara District at the abandonment of H. E. the Governor's tour, on account of the sad bereavement that their Excellencies have suffered. The people trust, however, that the visit has not been permanently abandoned, but that in the near future Their Excellencies will be able to include a visit to their District.

THE "Murray" instrument at the Bombay Telegraph office is evidently of a humorous turn of mind. It solemnly recorded on Saturday that a Burma policeman who had been thrown over a verandah and stunned eventually regained "conscientiousness." Perhaps, similar attacks on telegraph operators might have the same effect and secure a little more accuracy and legibility in telegrams. Who, for instance, apart from a "Murray" machine operator, ever heard of the phrase "firing wigly!" Perhaps we should not complain. "Wigly" is very expressive.

THE details of the Viceroy's tour have now been definitely arranged. His Excellency will leave Simla by landau at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, the 6th November, the departure from Simla being private. He will, in the course of his tour, visit the Ellora Caves, Ahmednagar, Hyderabad, Rangoon, Gokteik, Lashio, Mandalay, Myitkyina, Bhamo, Mingan, Pagan, Yenangyaung and Prome, and will arrive at Calcutta on the 22nd December. The arrival at Calcutta will be private. The party accompanying His Excellency on tour will be:—Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, Lady Ruby Elliot, Lady Violet Elliot, Miss Farquhar, Sir Louis Dane, Foreign Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel V. R. Brooke, Military Secretary, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Crooke-Lawless, Captain J. Mackenzie, Comptroller of the Household, and Captains R. G. Jelf and J. E. Gibbs, A.D.C.'s.

THE Canadian Clubs of Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal invited Mr. Rudyard Kipling, by wireless telegrams, to deliver addresses to them. Mr. Kipling replied that his plans are not yet decided.

THE Rev. A. M. Mitchell, Vicar of Burtenwood, Warrington, in his parish magazine condemns harvest festivals as services of lies, and says the Church would have done well to omit this undesirable novelty from her services altogether. "No good, but much harm is done," he asserts, "by services which help to bolster up unreality, falsehood, and hypocrisy," and he adds that the festival is one which "never fails to attract a motley crowd of the vulgar, irreligious, Godless, and profane, who make this, their service of lies, do duty for the year's attendance. Why not adorn churches with trophies of the butcher's art and the triumphs of the poulterer's and fishmonger's skill?"

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE LESSONS OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Dingley Tariff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 5.

VERY little attention was paid to the deliberations of the Second Hague Conference during the last few weeks of its existence. This is easily explained by the great disappointment due to the exaggerated expectations of the general reader, who had been told by some fanatic Pacifists that a momentous drama of universal and eternal consequence would be performed at their bidding in the *Ridotzaal* at the Hague, where the Peace Delegates met. They told us of a new Epoch in the World's History, when all nations on earth would agree on a limitation of armaments and on a regular settlement of their conflicting vital interests by a Court of Arbitration whose decisions would be binding for them all. It was self-evident that such utopial visions must end in smoke. The chief of the "disillusioned crusaders," Mr. Stead, attempted in vain to call the attention of the public again to his pacifistic dreams by his incessant invectives hurled at the English Government that had "befooled" him. These pathetic lamentations and the rejoinders they found in the English and American reviews have caused the impression as though the Second Peace Conference at the Hague was a complete failure and quite useless in every respect.

Such a pessimistic view is, however, unjustifiable for many reasons. In the first place a considerable amount of valuable work has been accomplished in the deliberations of leading experts on many questions of the law of war, and some of these questions have been successfully settled by the Delegates of the principal states. After their experience during the Russo-Japanese war the Neutrals will recognize it as an improvement that in future an appeal will be possible from the Supreme Prize Court of a Belligerent to the international Tribunal at the Hague. This carefully drafted proposal with which the German Delegates opened the transactions of the Peace Meeting and the satisfactory compromise with the English Amendments is generally considered the most palpable success of these deliberations. Other agreements of his nature are too technical for the general reader, but nevertheless of great practical importance. But even points that have not been fixed in a binding form for all nations, like the necessity of a formal declaration of war and about the laying of floating mines are evidently better regulated for the future than they were heretofore. The specialists on International Law have been provided with an enormous mass of material which they will have to condense in accepted principles and rules.

For a second set of questions, about which no consensus of opinion could be secured, it became at least clear what important interests of individual powers stand in the way of a permanent settlement and from which side further opposition is to be expected. Of the highest interest in this respect was the discussion on the English proposals to abolish the conception of contraband of war and, instead, allow the treatment of neutral merchantmen that would bring coal or munitions of war to an enemy's fleet under the direct or indirect orders of the belligerent's admiral, as "auxiliary ships of war." It was shown that the present practice is more favourable for the Neutrals than what was proposed in the interest of mitigating the law of war. Similarily the Japanese Delegate gave occasion for pointing out that a satisfactory usage was already generally followed. By these exhaustive discussions of military and legal experts of all nationalities, at least a guarantee was obtained that a more severe practice of war than the present one could not be easily introduced during future wars. Unhappily Sir Ernest Satow cut short the discussion of the legal effects of bombarding inhabited towns by uttering his doubt whether the Delegates of all powers were sufficiently authorized to enter into this question. The bombardment of Casablanca that happened very soon afterwards proved how "burning" the question was whether Neutrals in such a case may claim damages for their ruined houses.

But perhaps of greatest value for future Peace Conferences was the openly avowed rebuff of the pacifistic agitators and stump orators. Their tirades and flourishes of trumpet not only were of no practical advantage for the cause they advocated but at one time evidently imperilled the coming about of the Conference, and spread the seeds of discord instead of peace. After the course which the deliberations of this Conference took, it is not likely that in future any fanatic pacifist will travel about like Mr. Stead did in January and February of this year and promise the world a happy time of eternal peace if only the resistance of one wicked Power would be quelled by the united forces of all other civilized nations. The alleged influence which such "Crusaders" could exercise in the name of Humanity upon the Parliaments, and thereby also upon the Governments of France and England, would at once be detected as existing only in their own imagination. Nor could it again be believed that such an errant knight was the mouthpiece of the founder of the Hague Conferences. At any rate the humbug of such a Crusade of Peace as that which preceded the Second Hague Conference will be impossible when the preparations for the Third Conference are in progress. It will not be so easily forgotten that this modern "Crusade" was turned into ridicule, as it well deserved to be.

THE DINGLEY TARRIFF AND GERMANY.

On July 24th it was ten years that the Dingley Tariff was in force. As the Report on the Commercial relations of the United States for the last fiscal year is just out, we may, by a comparison of the figures of the last ten Reports, try to estimate the effect of the Dingley Tariff that for its high rates and other severities has been so justly blamed by all importers into the United States.

The expectation that the import of foreign merchandize into the United States would under the Dingley Tariff be reduced to a minimum is not verified by the development of the last ten years. It is true there was sharp falling off in the import values in 1898, the year after its introduction. But very soon an improvement became noticeable, and since 1903 we find a steady growth of the importation into the United States. If we limit our attention to their commercial intercourse with Germany, we find even a comparatively much more rapid advance of the import figures than of the exportation of American goods for which Germany always offered a most important market.

In every respect the year 1907 shows record figures. The value of German wares imported into the United States reached the amount of 161 1-2 dollars, while Germany bought 240 millions worth of American goods. That shows an excess of 50 per cent on the side of Germany's purchases and seems at the first glance very disadvantageous for the Fatherland. But we find that seven years ago this excess amounted to 90 per cent, and in 1898 even to 130 per cent of Germany's exports into the United States. In proportion at least the German balance of trade shows a considerable improvement. If we limit our attention to the increase in the last two years, we find even absolutely the same figures. Germany got in 1907 American goods of 43 millions value more than 1905; and by the same amount of 43 million dollars we find the German imports into the United States higher in 1907 than in 1905. Now, if we go into details we notice that among the American goods imported into Germany cotton is principally responsible for the increase. On account of the large demand of the German spinning mills and the higher prices, the United States increased their sales of raw cotton to Germany within two years by not less than 34 million dollars, so that 80 per cent. of the whole increase are accounted for by this article alone. As cotton is not grown in Germany it is obvious that a comparative statement of the industrial development of both countries ought to leave it entirely out of calculation. The same applies to raw tobacco, kerosene oil, maize and crude phosphate. On the side of Germany's export into the United States we find comparatively little of raw products; alkali being the only one of any importance. Otherwise in the German export articles the larger amount of the value is made up by the labour necessary for their production.

Now, if we compare the manufactured articles only, we get quite a different picture. In 1898 the manufactured goods sent to Germany from the United States were estimated at 68 millions, against only 63 millions of German wares sold to America.

But already in 1900 the proportion was reversed as Germany exported 88 millions and took only 69 millions. America's export of manufactured goods rose only to 90·5 millions in 1906 and 90·6 millions in 1907. But that of Germany jumped to 122 millions (1906) and 145 mill. (1907). Now the question arises what were the causes of this marvellous growth of the German export trade to the United States, and, by comparing the various groups of merchandize, we are led to adduce a variety of causes. In knitted fabrics e. g. the notorious superiority of the German industry told all the more under the high import duties of the Dingley Tariff. Indeed against the American articles of ordinary use no other European industries could compete in this line; we therefore find that 90 per cent of all imported knitted fabrics came from Germany. The same remark holds good for toys and coal tar colours. For leather gloves and furs the latest change of fashion favoured the German importer, as the American firms could not produce enough for the suddenly increased demand. Earthenware and Procelain could lately be imported in large quantities because the German manufacturers adapted their produce to the American taste that favours bright colours and phantastic patterns. Paper and stationery was in the last few years exported from Germany at ridiculously low prices on account of a crisis in the trade. Cement was much in request on account of the San Francisco catastrophe and could not be immediately supplied by American manufacturers. The same may be said of Cellulose, which in 1907 was exported from Germany into the United States to the amount of 8,58[illegible] dollars, or 21 times as much as in 1899.

From these instances it is clear that, in the [illegible] change of merchandize, other conditions, even [illegible] transient nature, are far more important than the effect of the Customs Tariff. The German manufacturers and exporters have succeeded so well by the intrinsic merits of their produce, the painstaking study of American wants and the American taste and by the quick utilisation of the proper means for finding customers on the other side of the Atlantic. The progress of American industries and the more severe competition of the exporting countries of Europe were the principal factors to be counted with. As a matter of fact the Dingley Tariff did not prevent an extraordinary growth of the German exports into the United States during the last ten years.

MEETING OF GERMAN SCIENTISTS AND PHYSICIANS.

The annual meeting of the German Scientists and Physicians have about the same importance for the scientific life of Germany as the annual Congresses of the British Association for the advancement of Science in England. Both are meant as a retrospective survey of the work accomplished during the year on all fields of scientific research, and the papers read at these meetings have mostly an important bearing upon the choice of problems for further investigation. This year the Congress was held at Dresden. There was an endless variety of most interesting papers read and discussed, from the visual organs of the animals to the latest progress of seismology and from the cure of Ischiagra to the colonial problems of science and medicine. For the general public, however, three papers were, in my opinion, of paramount interest. The first of these treated a subject that may be considered the latest achievement of mankind, viz. "the conquest of the atmosphere". The lecturer, Professor Hergesell of Strassburg, pronounced the problem of aeronautics as practically solved. The only point not yet settled is the question by what means the balloon is best provided with the quality of resisting change of form. The two systems of Major Parseval and M. Lebandy secure the required unyielding of the cover of their balloon by means of Renard's invention, well enough during an ascent of a few hours, while Count Zeppelin's stiff balloon of aluminium retains its shape permanently. That for purely aeronautic purposes the latter system has its advantages goes without saying. Its weaknes from a military point of view is the enormous size of its balloon, which is on that account difficult to transport and offers too convenient a target for the artillery of the enemy. But the smaller balloons cannot be expected to remain for more than a few hours in the upper regions of the air, and as at present it must be considered the principal problem of aeronautics to cover long distances in one stretch, the ultimate advantage rests with the stiff system. Moreover the firm connection of the basket with the air-balloon allows a more reliable transmission of the movements of the motors upon the propeller. While for the purposes of sport and military reconnoitring the Parseval and Lebandy balloons are unsurpassed, the higher aim of travelling through the air will, in Professor Hergesell's opinion, be better satisfied by the Zeppelin system. But many experiments and improvements will still be required ere we can feel as safe in our locomotions through the atmosphere as on our voyages on water or on the firm ground of our mother Earth. I ought not to omit to mention that Professor Hergesell is the scientific adviser of Count Zeppelin, whose recent trials have caused such a sensation.

A [illegible] question is renewed by the review of the recent discoveries regarding the psychology of animals. Professor Zur Strassen of Leipzig explained the latest experiments in this direction as conclusive proofs that all apparently reasonable actions of the lower animals are merely mechanical reactions upon physical or chemical influences. If we call these unavoidable reactions "instinctive motions" there is, in his opinion, no choice left for the man of science but to deny the existence of intellectual faculties. This bold assertion the Professor argued out by applying the principle of economy to the problems of psychology. As long as a satisfactory explanation of a henomenon can be deduced from mechanical, physical and chemical causes, there ought to be no talk of a special kind of arbitrary acts of volition or mental capacities. The Professor was convinced that he had proved the possibility that "learning by experience" is nothing else but a mechanical process. From this proposition he is led by his principle of economy to suggest that the formation of abstract notions is likewise nothing but an instinctive process. Whether this logical construction is sound or not, is still a matter of opinion. The lecturer left it to future investigations to demonstrate his breath-taking thesis.

Another great puzzle was laid before the audience by Dr. Max Wolf of Heidelberg, viz. the question what does the Milky Way consist of. He started from the calculations of Professor Seliger that the remotest visible parts of the Milky Way are at least 34,080 billion miles distant from the earth or, in other words, that a ray of light from them wants over 6000 years to reach us, although light is conducted at the rate of 180,000 miles a second and although it takes upwards of 31 million seconds to make a single year. What is beyond this distance is not yet perceivable by means of our best telescopes. The so-called spiral nebulae in the heavens are only isolated particles of the Milky Way, but no special systems of their own. As regards the form of the Milky Way, Wolf is inclined to accept Easton's theory that it forms a curve which revolves round a centre that is to be located somewhere near the constellation of the Swan. That is about all that can at present be said about this nearest system of stars, the Milky Way. It remains after all as great a puzzle to us as it was to the early astronomers of antiquity.

Evidently, modern Science is apt to make men bold and modest at the same time.

ON September 29th, Mrs. Jean Lyde-Malcolm, of Balbedie and Grange, Fifeshire, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Lyde, of Salcombe Regis, Devon, and eldest daughter of Sir Michael Malcolm, passed peacefully away at her London residence, 46, Chepstow-place. The heir of the Scotch estates (a grandchild), by right of entail, is Sub-Lieutenant Sackville Malcolm Berkeley Lyde, Indian Army, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm S. Lyde, Administrator of Radhanpur.

Four comfortably furnished bedrooms at Windsor Workhouse, which for many years have been allotted to married couples over sixty years of age, are at the present time unoccupied, owing to the fact that the inmates prefer to live apart. The Master of the Workhouse told a Press representative that he could not persuade old couples to occupy the rooms, as they all preferred to mix with the other inmates. During the past eight years only two couples have used the apartments for any length of time, although the occupants have the privilege of having their meals brought to them in their own room.

RATHER a pretty scene was enacted at a Dorsetshire village recently, when the church bells, which had been sent to Croydon for repair, came home again. There were three bells, dated 1606, 1659 and 1738, respectively, and with them arrived two new bells to complete a peal of five. The Vicar, accompanied by a large number of his flock, went down to the railway station to meet the bells, which were hoisted on decorated carts. A procession was formed, the men of the village drawing the carts to the church, while the children carried flags, and a Band lent its aid to the rejoicings. The interest thus displayed is a reminder of the fact that church-bell ringing is not the least attractive of occupations, and that there are many men who follow the pursuit for a great number of years.

OUTLOOK IN THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION.

Possibility of a Settlement.

WISE STEP BY THE DIRECTORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

A prominent Director has accepted the invitation of Mr. Lloyd George to discuss the railway crisis. Meetings between Mr. Lloyd George and other Directors will follow.

Mr. Bell will be invited later.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The British railway companies are organizing with a view to emergencies.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

An important stage in the Railway fight was reached last evening when at a Conference at Manchester, six Railway Workers Unions, representing 140,000 men, agreed to join forces and to support the Amalgamated Society's claim to recognition.

The decision ends the breach between the Amalgamated Society and the Engine-Drivers' Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

The *Statesman's* special cablegram rom London, dated October 18th, says: "The railway crisis is now practically over. The Directors of the Companies this evening accepted the invitation of Mr. Lloyd-George to take part in an informal conference. It is believed that all points will be settled in a few days."

PROGRESS IN MOROCCO.

More Fighting Imminent.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

A telegram from Casablanca states that the French are preparing to meet an attack by Mulai-Hafid's approaching force, whose intentions are not known.

They are also suspicious of another force under the Marabout of Tadelat, who visited the French camp with a large escort, professing friendship.

General Drude reports that the Sultan's army is advancing on the Chavina district, in the vicinity of Casablanca, where it will probably encounter Mulai-Hafid's force.

CHINESE MINING REGULATIONS.

Excluding the Foreigner.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The *Times'* correspondent, telegraphing from Peking, says that the Chinese Mining Regulations under the Mackay Treaty have been communicated to the Powers. Their nature precludes the prospect of foreign capital being forthcoming.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

Governorship Created.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The officer administering the Uganda Protectorate will henceforth be styled Governor.

A TRANSVAAL SENSATION.

KRUGER'S TOMB DESECRATED.

Supposed Work of Thieves.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

A painful sensation has been caused in the Transvaal by the discovery this morning that the marble bust surmounting the monument over the grave of the late President Kruger at Pretoria had been torn off. It was lying on the ground badly chipped, and the nose was broken.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Mr. Kruger's bust is practically uninjured.

The outrage is believed to be the work of thieves who were disturbed.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Disquieting Reports.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The Emperor Francis Joseph passed a bad night, severe attacks of coughing causing him considerable pain. His condition this morning was consequently less satisfactory, but his appetite is good, and he worked the whole of the forenoon.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has passed the best night for a week and his condition is altogether satisfactory.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE BETTING.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The betting on the Cambridgeshire is as follows:—

5 to 1 against Malua.
6 to 1 against Dean Swift.
10 to 1 against Land League.
100 to 9 against Lally.
100 to 7 against Gold Riach.
100 to 6 All Black.

THE CAULFIELD CUP.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The race for the Caulfield Cup has resulted as follows:—

Poseidon 1
Apologue 2

There were sixteen starters. The race was won by a length.

The betting was 5 to 2 against Poseidon; 3 to 1 against Apologue.

We read in the "British Weekly" of a puppy which has mastered Esperanto in two months. When her mistress said "Dirit 'Bon volu'" ("say 'please'"), she barked, and the added word "Laute" ("loudly") made her increase in sound. At the command, "Donu manon" ("shake hands"), she gave her paw. At the command, "Petu," she stood on her hind legs and begged.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Closing Sitting.

THE EWE LAMB.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

At the closing sitting of the Peace Conference M. Nelidoff, the President, said the International Prize Court would be the Conference's Monument.

He warmly repelled the accusation that nothing had been done for the maintenance of peace and said that useful foundations had been laid on which their successors would build.

Sir E. Fry, replying to M. Nelidoff, said he hoped that a system of really International Law would form around the Prize Court.

M. Tzudzuki, in paying a tribute to the humanitarian labours of the Conference, pointed out that Japan, till recently, had enjoyed three hundred years of uninterrupted peace. She always placed the eternal happiness of peace before the disturbing and transitory glory of war.

The Chinese delegate intimated that he was unable to sign the Convention in the absence of instructions.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The *Times* in an article headed "The Hague Fiasco" says the Conference is founded on the sham that all states are equal, one of the main results being the accentuation of the divisions between the Great Powers in the most marked degree.

The *Times* does not believe that progress in the direction of peace is possible by the repetition of the strange and humiliating performance just ended. The article concludes: "As the British delegates signed only the final Act and not the Conventions, the hands of the British Government are left free.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC WIRELESS SERVICE.

First Day's Working.

MESSAGE SENT BY THE KING.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Fourteen thousand words were transmitted across the Atlantic on the first day of the wireless service. Earl Grey and King Edward exchanged wireless telegrams. The latter said he was delighted at the establishment of Trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphy which would unite the bonds between Canada and the Motherland so closely.

THE ITALIAN RAILWAY STRIKERS.

Wholesale Degradations.

ANOTHER STRIKE PROBABLE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

A telegram from Rome says that the State Railways Administration has dismissed fifteen of the ring leaders and degraded three thousand others. If the Government ratifies this, another general strike is expected as retaliation.

INDIA AND THE NEW CONVENTION.

Proposed Reduction of the Army.

EXTRAORDINARY SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The *Standard* understands that the Cabinet will shortly discuss the question of the strength of the army in India, the ratification of the Anglo-Russian Treaty having led to the belief that a further reduction of the land forces is possible.

It is regarded as likely that the discussion of military measures in India will again become acute if the Home Government presses for the reductions of the British garrison coupled with a demand for increased payments from India.

THE COTTON CONGRESS IN AMERICA.

An Unnecessary Warning.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

A telegram from Chicago states that Mr. Macara, speaking at a banquet given to the European delegates to the Cotton Convention, warned American growers that high prices would cripple the country's exports and would force England, France and other countries to develop cotton growing in their colonies.

HOME POLITIES.

The Fight against Socialism.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE EXPLAINED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Ladybank, denied that the Socialists had captured the Liberal Party which, he said, offered uncompromising opposition to Socialism.

He contended that the Government's financial and land policies had shown careful regard to all existing rights.

MR. EDISON'S LATEST INVENTION.

Cheapening Motor Traction.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

A telegram from New York states that Mr. Edison has announced that he has perfected an electric storage battery by which it is possible to store electricity in bulk without excessive weight.

He expects that the invention will revolutionise systems of traction by cheapening motors.

THE POPE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The Pope has given a most cordial audience to Monsignor Zaleski, the Delegate from Ceylon.

GREATEST STORM OF THE CENTURY.

WINE COUNTRY RUINED.

The Storm Reaches Britain, with Fatal Results.

VILLAGES ISOLATED AND WRECKS NUMEROUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Renewed floods have occurred in the south of France. They are most serious along the valleys of the Rhone and Loire, where property is being damaged to a disastrous extent.

LATER.

A hurricane is raging in the English Channel, the wind sometimes blowing at sixty miles an hour.

Vessels are everywhere running for shelter.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The floods in Northern Italy are growing worse.

The beautiful autumn resorts on Lake Maggiore are inundated, in some places to a depth of twelve feet.

The people have taken refuge on the roofs.

Enormous damage has been done.

The greatest storm within living memory in Western Europe has reached Britain, and is now dealing death and destruction in the English Channel. Reuter reported on Saturday that the storms and rains had submerged many parts of the Midlands and the north of England and Scotland, isolating villages. The farmers were suffering severely and wrecks and loss of life had occurred at sea. The King of Spain was stated to have gone to Malaga where, as we reported a few days ago, over one hundred persons had been drowned in the floods and the vast and smiling wine country utterly ruined, while President Fallieres is visiting the desolated districts in the valleys of the Loire and Rhone. The storms first broke in Britain on Tuesday, when Reuter reported that the torrential rains had caused much destruction to grain and sheep in the south of Scotland, and that the railways were interrupted by wash-outs, some of the Glasgow lines being flooded to a depth of seven feet. The cyclone has now been in progress over a month. Writing on September 30th, a home correspondent says:

While the United Kingdom has been enjoying an Indian summer, Newfoundland, Portgual, Spain and France have been smitten by storms of terrific violence. More remarkable still, the storms drove in from the Atlantic—the *Lusitania* met them on her homeward voyage—and yet have left these islands untouched.

A great gale raged over Newfoundland on September 19. Lisbon was a prey to wind and flood and thunder on September 23. Thence the tornado travelled southwards, striking Malaga on the night of September 24. Cape Blanca, far to the south, on the Moorish coast, was hit on the evening of September 26, and the French camp was wrecked.

The main body of the cyclone had meanwhile gone further east and turned slightly north. It burst over the south of France on the evening of September 26, unheralded by storm signs. There the centre of the disturbance appears to have halted, for last night the downpour still continued.

Whether Great Britain will escape the greatest storm for many years past can hardly be predicted. The general direction has been easterly, the disturbance spreading far and wide, affecting both Lisbon and Cape Blanca, many hundred miles apart.

The flood catastrophes in Southern France continue in growing intensity. The vintage is ruined, the valleys flooded, whole towns are under water. The rivers have risen, in many cases as much as twelve feet. In some parts the water receded and human bodies were left in the branches of the trees. President Fallieres is visiting the stricken region. The rain and thunder are still incessant and worse disasters are feared.

Some strange and awesome spectacles have been the result of the sudden burst of the cyclone.

On the Plain of Florensac over two thousand vintagers—men, women and children—were at work gathering the grapes when panting gendarmes ran up shouting "Run for your lives!" There was a general dash for high ground, and in less than ten minutes a swirling mass of water swept across the plain. Everything submerged and scores of people, unable to fly in time clambered up into the trees and on to the roofs of the little cottages utilised as tool-houses by the people in the vineyards. Many women stood huddled together for hours on the tops of these tool-houses, thinking every moment would be their last. At Florensac thirty women and twenty men took refuge in small farms, and remained for thirty-six hours without food, and with a rushing torrent 10 feet deep all around. At Agde a family of three fishers, man, wife and son, were carried away by the flood, and clung desperately to a rope fixed to a pole for mooring boats. For three hours attempts were vainly made to save them, and then the rope snapped and all were carried away.

Military engineers, with pontoons and boats, are scouring the parts which are still flooded, and rescuing many people who have been imprisoned for days. The important Malines mines are entirely flooded. The town of Pezanas is under water. The Libron, usually a narrow stream, is now a turbulent river several kilometres wide. The River Herault, which has flooded the whole plain of Agde, is still increasing in volume. More ominous still, the Rhone is rising fast. The beach at Portiragues where a tremendous sea is running, is covered with wreckage and the dead bodies of horses, dogs, pigs, and poultry.

Marseilles and Toulon have also suffered from the storm. Communication of all kinds is greatly hampered and delayed. There have been very many deaths, but the precise number cannot be ascertained.

Torrential rains again fell when the Crown Prince of Portugal arrived back in Lisbon from his African tour, but the Queen, oblivious of the downpour, ran out from a pavilion to embrace her son.

A woman, fleeing from her house, flooded 6 ft. deep, had her two children wrenched from her arms and carried several streets off, where they were rescued by strangers, half-drowned and badly bruised. A panic was caused by the lightning flashes. One struck the cross over a church door; another struck the operating room of St. Joseph's Hospital, where two patients died of fright. In the theatres, where rehearsals were going on, actors and actresses fell on their knees in wild prayer, and several were in such a condition at night that the performances were cancelled. 12,000 people are flooded out at Malaga, the lower part of Barcelona is under water, and considerable damage has been done at Granada, Cadiz, Cordova, and Jaen. This loss in Malaga is £680,000, while over a hundred lives have been lost and sixty eight persons injured.

A party of emigrants, which was encamped on the quay at Malaga on Saturday awaiting the arrival of a steamer, disappeared during the night without leaving a trace.

Two further shocks of earthquake have occurred in the Lille district, doing considerable damage.

Twenty-six fishing vessels which went ashore in the Newfoundland gale are being towed off by H. M. S. Brilliant. Twenty-eight lives were lost, and damage was done to the amount of £40,000.

THE NEW SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS AT SIMLA.

To be Earthquake-Proof.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 20.

One of the last and perhaps the most important public edifice for which Mr. Ransome, the retiring Consulting Architect to the Government of India is responsible, is the design of the new Secretariat building on the site of Kennedy House, Simla.

The design, the "Pioneer" believes, has been approved generally and details are now being worked out preliminary to a start being made with the construction. This will occupy a year or two, for it is a very large, five storeyed building, with verandahs, containing altogether some 220 rooms 44 on every floor, approached from central corridors. The wall below the first floor-level will be faced with stone, but the special feature of construction is that the body of buildings is to be of steel embedded in concrete, the intention being to make it earthquake-proof, as well as fire-proof, in the centre rising some thirty feet above the roof which will be slated. There will be a tower with a flat terraced roof and open colonnade beneath, adapting itself as an observatory. There are bay windows in the body of the building at regular intervals from the ground to the roof and, judging from photographs, the appearance of the building will be dignified, though simple.

THE FINANCIAL SLUMP.

Stock Exchange Fears of a Panic.

MORE FAILURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Telegrams from Hamburg state that it is announced that the Asiatic Merchants Messrs. Luetgens and Einstmann have suspended payment owing to the insolvency of Haller Soehle and Co.

A telegram from New York states that the slump on the stock exchange is bordering on a panic owing to speeches made at a meeting of the Banks Clearing-House Committee called to consider the condition of the Mercantile National Bank.

The meeting demanded the resignation of the Directors of the Bank as a condition of assistance from the Clearing-House, the resignations were given. Mr. Ridgely, Comptroller of Currency, has accepted the Presidency of the Mercantile National Bank.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

A telegram from New York states that the Clearing House Committee has arranged to pay the deficiency of the Mercantile National Bank though the question of further assistance depends on the attitude of some of the Directors.

INDIA OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

The New Registrar.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

Mr. William Foster has been appointed as successor to Mr. Wollaston, Registrar at the India Office, who has retired.

VICEROY'S COMING VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

Progamme during the Stay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 20.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto arrive in Hyderabad on the morning of 11th November and stay during the visit in Falaknama Palace as his Highness the Nizam's guests. The first day will be devoted to ceremonious calls, the Nizam visiting the Viceroy in the morning and the latter returning the visit in the afternoon. Their Excellencies will dine quietly at Falaknama Palace that evening.

On the 12th Lady Minto will visit the new Victoria Memorial Zenana Hospital in the city, and the Viceroy will receive H. E. the Minister and principal nobles. After visiting Golconda in the afternoon their Excellencies will attend a banquet given by the Nizam at Charmahi Palace in the evening.

There will be full dress parade of the garrison on Secunderabad Parade Ground on 13th under command of Sir James Wolfe Murray to be followed in the afternoon by military sports by the Imperial Service Troops and in the evening a dinner party at the Residency at Hyderabad to be followed by a reception.

His Highness the Nizam will have a private interview with the Viceroy on the morning of 14th, and then there will be a garden party at the Residency in the afternoon.

On the 15th afternoon Lady Minto will lay the foundation stone of the new wards of the Civil Hospital at Secunderabad. Her Excellency will afterwards open a Fancy Fair at Secunderabad in aid of charity.

Their Excellencies leave Hyderabad the same evening, the departure being private.

MR. KEIR HARDIE.

Returns to Delhi from Simla.

HIS BENGALI SECRETARY DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 20.

Mr. Keir Hardie arrived in Delhi on Friday night on his return from his visit to Simla and stayed at Delhi till Saturday evening when he left for Baroda by the Bajputana Mail. He put up quietly at Woodland Hotel, Cashmere Gate, and received a few friendly visits only. He was suffering slightly from appendits and needed rest. He visited the fort during the day and was specially interested in the mosaic archaeolgical restoration at is near of the throne in Dewani-am. He also visited the Jumna Masjid mosque. Time did not permit his intended visit to Humayun's tomb and the shrine of Mizamuddin. He called on the Deputy Commisioner at midday.

Mr. Kair Hardie has dispensed with his Bengali Secretary's services on return to Delhi and has apparently abjured politics. He was extremely reticent and carefully avoided, even with his friend any reference to his interview with the Viceroy and heads of Departments from whom he would appear to have received much sound information, and from his Excellency some special advice, while being accorded the kindliest welcome.

A meeting at Simla which proved a fiasco was arranged without Mr. Keir Hardie's knowledge by his young Bengali friend of Congress party.

He could not avail himself of the proferred invitation to address the students of the Mission College at Delhi before leaving Delhi he had for Simla. Mr. Keir Hardie observed that he recently learned more during that one day at Delhi than so far throughout the the whole of his tour in India. His visits Lahore and Simla and will show a completed the denoement.

PROPOSED FEEDER RAILWAY LINES IN SIND.

Messrs. Forbes and Co.'s Revised Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 20.

Messrs. Forbes and Co. of Karachi submitted proposals some time ago for a series of feeder lines in Lower Sind. The firm has now withdrawn these larger schemes and concentrated their energies on a more modest project and offer to build without any guarantee a line from Mirpur Khas on the Shadipolli-Hyderabad Section of metre-gauge, Jodhpur-Hyderabad line to Khudru about 40 miles northwards, and another line from Mirpur-Khas to Judu about the same length southwards, both on the metre-gauge. These proposals are under consideration.

MAHOMEDAN'S REVENGE ON HIS WIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

On Saturday afternoon a young Mahomedan, named Sheik Rahiman, rushed into the Garden Reach Police Station covered with blood, with a cut hand and a heavy bloodstained "dah" in the other, and declared that he had murdered his wife, a girl of 16, and inflicted serious injuries on the girl's mother. He alleged that his wife had been guilty of infidality, and that her mother had connived at the girl's misconduct. Both the women were found very seriously wounded, little hope being entertained of either's recovery. The man is in custody.

PARTITION DAY AT DACCA.

Grateful Mahomedans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

Dacca, October 18.—Partition day passed off smoothly enough here. The river bund was in the morning the scene of detached companies of bathers who were intent on tying the yellow thread round the wrist of every one they came across. Business was almost at a standstill, many shops being closed. Beyond closing a few stalls the Mahomedan did not join his Hindu brother in his mourning. Special services of song and prayers were held in several parts of the town. Many went without rice during the hours of sunlight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

The members of the Anjuman-i-Khademul Islam, under the presidency of Moulvi Zaheb Hossein Sahib assembled at a meeting on the 17th instant at the Anjuman premises, Machua Bazar Street, Calcutta, to celebrate Partition day when the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

(1.) "That this meeting offers its sincere thanks to the Right Hon'ble Mr. John Morley, Lord Curzon and Lord Minto for the partition of Bengal which is believed to confer innumerable advantages and benefits to the Mussulmans of the New Province. (2). That this meeting thanks the Government of India and the Home Government for their timely appreciation, in spite of continuous misrepresentation by the Hindu press, that Mussulmans are loyal to Government and feel an abhorrence for the disloyal agitation and foolish riots and seditious speeches of irresponsible persons. (3). That a memorial be sent to the Government of Bengal for the appointment of a fair share of Mahomedans in the various departments of Government which are now solely monopolized by Hindus."

The meeting concluded with a fervent prayer for the long life and prosperity of His Imperial Majesty the King, Edward VII.

THE CHITPORE RIOTS.

Sergeant Walters to be Promoted.

SITTING OF THE NATIVE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

Sergeant Walters of the Calcutta Police, the victim of the dastardly assault during the Chitpore riot, when his left hand was cut off with a *khukri*, is still in the Medical College Hospital, but expects to be out in a few days and to be able to attend at the next hearing of the case against his assailants. He is to be promoted to the post of Sub-Inspector where his duties will be of a different nature to what they were previously.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 19.

The "Statesman" publishes the following notice:—"An independent Commission, consisting of Rai Srinath Pal Bahadur, Norendranath Sen, Jotindranath Chowdhuri, and the Hon'ble Radha Charan Pal to inquire into the recent riots in Calcutta, will hold its sittings from to-day (October 19th) at 369 Upper Chitpore Road (business premises of D. Gupta and Co.). The Commission will meet at 12 noon. It is open to the public and representatives of the Press."

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20.

The self-appointed unofficial commission, consisting of Rai Srinath Pal Bahadur, Norendra Nath Sen, Rai Jotindra Nath Chowdhuri and the Hon'ble Radha Pal sat yesterday at noon at 369, Upper Chitpur Road, and recorded evidence concerning the recent riots at Chitpur. Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee and Krishna Kumar Mitter were also present. Several witnesses were examined, who said they had been assaulted by native police without provocation. Some showed marks, while others stated their shops had been pillaged and wrecked, and they themselves robbed of personal property. The only witness who spoke of police looting along with gundas was a native woman of the town. The published evidence does not show any cross-examination, or any questions put to test the veracity of the witnesses. The commission meet again to-morrow, and after closing their enquiry will submit a report to Government.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Monday, October 21.

The undermentioned Officer is qualified in the test specified at Bombay on the 7th October.

Hindustani Higher Standard.—Lieutenant C. P. Paige, 109th Infantry.

Captain W. S. Crosthwait, R.A.M.C., detailed for duty on board the Transport "Plassey," is granted 10 days' temporary leave, from the 19th inst., inclusive.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

Lieutenant Roberts, "T" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to the Home Establishment and posted to 136th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on promotion.

Lieutenant Mortimore, 66th Battery, R. F. A., is appointed to "T" Battery, R. H. A.

Captain Barker, No. 5, Mountain Battery, is posted to the Home Establishment on promotion.

An exchange has been sanctioned between 2nd-Lieutenant Grimke-Drayton, 59th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta, and 2nd-Lieutenant R. G. Bignell, 43rd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Cork.

Captain Sealy, 137th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 79th Battery, R. F. A., at Lucknow.

Major Richardson, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Mobilisation, is granted eight months' combined leave.

Lieutenant Beck, 21st Punjabis, is transferred to the 53rd Sikhs.

The following officers from the Unattached List are appointed to the Indian Army and are posted as stated:—

2nd-Lieutenant Henderson, to 106th Pioneers; Oswald, to 20th Horse; Lloyd, to 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas; Macdonald, to 11th Rangers; Ball, to 110th Infantry; Haines, to 10th Jats; Adams, to 51st Sikhs; Hickman, to 34th Pioneers.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

The Camp office of the Principal Medical Officer of His Majesty's Forces in India will open at Calcutta on the 9th December and will be in charge of Major H. F. Cleveland, I. M. S.

The following members of the Standing Committee on Enteric Fever were present at the opening meeting on Wednesday under the presidentship of Surgeon General Gubbins, R.A.M.C:—Colonel R. H. Forman, Lieutenant-Colonel D. O. Sullivan, Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Woodhouse, Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Aldridge, Captain A. B. Smallman, Lieutenant E. J. H. Luxmoore.

The Principal Medical Officer with His Majesty's Forces in India will inspect, during the ensuing week, at the following stations:—Ambala, Ferozpore Multan and Dehra Ismail Khan, returning direct to Simla from the latter station. He will be accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Mathias, R.A.M.C.

The following rates of pay have been fixed for Army Commanders in the Northern and Southern Armies and their Staff:—Army Commanders Rs. 4,500 consolidated, Assistant Military Secretary Rs. 1,030 consolidated, Aide-de-Camp Rs. 250 staff pay, Indian Aide-de-Camp Rs. 150, personal allowance, Deputy Adjutant General Rs. 2,000 consolidated, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Rs. 400 staff pay, Inspector of Artillery Rs. 800 staff pay, Temporary Orderly Officer to Inspector of Artillery Rs. 250 staff pay.

Captain E. C. Hepper I.M.S. who has recently been posted on plague duty at Peshawar is appointed Civil Surgeon in the Khyber Agency and Medical Officer of the Khyber Rifles.

LUCKY day seems to have been celebrated, according to telegrams appearing in the "Bengalee," with much enthusiasm all over Bengal.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AMONGST the first of the important bodies in Bombay to felicitate Sir George Clarke upon his new appointment was the Chamber of Commerce, which on Saturday presented His Excellency with an address, handsomely engrossed and bound in Cambridge blue silk and silver. The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Chairman of the Chamber, read the address. With him were Messrs. Donald N. Graham, (Deputy Chairman), D. Carmichael, J. G. H. Collister, John Greig, R. W. Harter, D. M. Inglis, O. Meyer, A. Zygouras, J. B. Leslie-Rogers, Secretary, and C. J. Michael, Assistant Secretary.

The address ran as follows:—

To His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., F.R.S., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency.—On behalf of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, we beg to assure your Excellency of the great pleasure with which we heard of your appointment to the Governorship of this Presidency, and we take this opportunity of extending to you a most cordial welcome on behalf of our Members and of the Mercantile community of Bombay. In various capacities your Excellency has done much useful work for the Empire, and we look forward therefore with confidence to a successful administration of the affairs of this Presidency.

In the past, within the memory of some who are present here to-day, Bombay has been singularly fortunate in its Governors, and the Members of the Chamber feel confident that your Excellency will continue to maintain those friendly relations between Government and the many different communities of this Presidency with their varying interests, by which your predecessor Lord Lamington gained for himself the respect and goodwill of the whole community.

During the seventy one years that have elapsed since this Chamber was formed, many questions of great importance affecting the trade and good Government of the country have come under its consideration, and the Chamber has at all times been most willing to assist Government by every means in its power. Chambers of Commerce in this country, although formed for the protection and encouragement of trade, have come to be looked upon by officials and the community generally as representative bodies whose views on all important questions are worthy of consideration. This Chamber is cosmopolitan in its membership of over one hundred representatives of the trading, shipping, banking and industrial sections of this city. Its interests are many and varied, and its aim has always been to safeguard not only the well being of its members but the interests of all trading communities in the city and presidency.

Questions of great local importance are now under discussion and must shortly be disposed of by your Excellency's Government. The rapid increase of our foreign trade has compelled us to undertake the building of a new dock which, it is hoped, will be ready in about four years' time. With its opening many changes will take place in trade methods, and one of the most important is the formation of a Trade Depot of great size on ground now about to be reclaimed to the north of the present and the new docks, with which the depot will be connected by rail. This will necessitate new methods in the handling of produce brought into Bombay from up-country and in the despatch to the districts of cargo arriving at this port from foreign countries. It is the desire of the members of this Chamber that when these new arrangements are being planned the opportunity should be taken of establishing the whole of the railway traffic of Bombay on one side of the island, leaving the west unfettered and free for expansion. This will, no doubt, involve the removal of St. George's Hospital from its present unsuitable site,—a step which this Chamber will be glad to hear Government have decided upon, as the Hospital a few years hence will be wedged in between the new Dock and the railway on land, which, whilst most unsuited for such a large and important institution, is needed for railway and other trade purposes.

With the opening up by the operations of the City Improvement Trust—a body which is doing most excellent work—of broad roads through the most crowded parts of the city, the Chamber hopes that before your Excellency's term of office is ended a perfected system of electric traction will be available to the northern parts of the island, and that by this means the evils of overcrowding which have brought plague into our midst will be greatly reduced.

The question of railway overbridges at many points is one in which this Chamber is greatly interested, and it is hoped that when these are under consideration they will be planned with a view to future railway developments on the eastern side of the island.

The great need of additional rolling stock for our railways is also a matter in which this Chamber is much interested, as also in the question of judicious factory legislation, which will shortly come under consideration.

The trade of this port with foreign countries is, as your Excellency will be aware, of the very greatest value, and on the question which has been so much discussed of late, of commercial federation, successive committees of this Chamber have held that India should not be a party to any arrangement which might prejudice her large and increasing trade with foreign countries.

Trusting that during your Excellency's term of office many much needed improvements may be carried out in this City of Bombay on the broad lines which this Chamber considers as essential, and earnestly hoping that peace, poverty and goodwill may be features of your rule amongst us.

In the name and on behalf of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

C. H. ARMSTRONG (Chairman).
DONALD N. GRAHAM (Deputy Chairman).
D. CARMICHAEL,
J. G. H. COLLISTER,
JOHN GREIG,
R. W. HARTER,
D. M. INGLIS,
O. MEYER,
A. ZYGOURAS,
} Members of the Committee.
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS, Secretary.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

To which His Excellency replied as follows:—

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay,—I am very grateful for the kind welcome you have extended to me.

If, in one sense, the success of my predecessors has increased the difficulty of my task, I have at least the advantage of excellent examples.

The great questions of British Commerce have always appealed strongly to me, and it has been necessary for me to study them. You may feel assured that I shall take a warm interest in the work of your Chamber, and in every association which is endeavouring to promote the welfare and the progress of the Presidency.

The fine city of Bombay is a striking example of the direct achievements of sea-borne trade of which the indirect benefits are being felt throughout India and will, I trust, contribute more and more to the prosperity of the people.

You will not expect me to express an opinion upon the details of the important local questions now under discussion. As you point out, the development of trade will here, as elsewhere, entail changes of methods which must make fresh demands upon the means of transport and the facilities for handling produce and cargoes. The questions thus involved are necessarily complex, and it is vital that they should be considered as a whole in order to ensure complete harmony of results. It will be the duty of Government to consider the proposals to which you allude from the point of view of the greatest advantage of the community.

I cordially agree with you that the improvement of communications through the city and the provision of cheap transport to and from the northern parts of the Island are pressing needs. I hope that the City Improvement Trust, whose operations have greatly benefited Bombay, will be able to undertake measures to reduce the overcrowding which has unquestionably aggravated the severity of the plague visitations and has created extreme difficulty in dealing with this terrible scourge.

I am glad to know that the demands of the Railway Administrations for a large increase of rolling stock have received the warmest support from Government, and I understand that great efforts are being made to supply the serious existing deficiency.

I am well aware of the general conditions of the trade of India, and I need hardly say that there is no present possibility of any change in the fiscal system of Great Britain. If ever this question should arise, the interests of Indian trade must and would receive the most careful consideration.

Gentlemen, your address indicates the nature of many problems awaiting solution in the immediate future. Your Chamber has in the most exerted valuable and important influence by interpreting the needs of the commercial community, and explaining those needs to Government and the public. I hope that your efforts in this sphere of usefulness will continue, and you will find me always ready to give sympathetic attention to any matter which concerns the trade and therefore the welfare of Bombay.

THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

"Joseph Entangled."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 17.

THE production on Friday last by the A. D. C. of their eighth and last play may be looked on as the expiring flicker of the season. It must be a relief to the Committee to find that another decided success has been scored, for "Joseph Entangled" was evidently universally appreciated; which indeed is not surprising seeing how good the cast was, and what an amusing piece it is, even if the plot is a little thin.

The story runs somewhat as follows:—Lady Verona Mayne (Mrs. Wheler) hearing that her sister, Lady Joyce Fanmere (Miss Wheler) has come up to town intending to elope with some other man, flies from her father's place in Oxfordshire intent on saving her. She effects this, and her sister goes off to rejoin her husband, while she herself stays the night in town in her husband's house.

The butler (Mr. J. Fergusson) and his wife (Miss Mills) are the caretakers, and the former goes round to the "Lord Palmerston" just before Lady Verona's arrival, so when he returns, after both his mistress and his wife have retired to bed, he is unaware of Lady Verona's sudden arrival. He opens the window and sits down to have a smoke, when he hears a voice hailing him from the street and asks the owner to step up. It turns out to be Sir Joseph Lacy (Mr. G. Clarke), son of his former master. Finding that Lacy has lost all his baggage, that his club is closed for cleaning, and that he does not care to go to an hotel without luggage, he offers him a bed in the house, which Lacy accepts with alacrity.

The second scene of Act I is the same room next morning, with a table laid for breakfast. Lady Verona appears and is followed almost immediately by Sir Joseph. They are much surprised at finding one another in the house, but Lady Verona asks Sir Joseph to breakfast and they both sit down, evidently thinking very little of the episode. During the meal we discover that Sir Joseph was not only once engaged to Lady Verona, but is still devoted to her. Just as they are in the midst of explanations and Lacy is kissing Lady Verona's hand, Mr. and Mrs. Tavender (Major Becher and Mrs. James) are shewn in. Both demonstrate much surprise and embarrassment at finding Lacy and Lady Verona breakfasting together. The new arrivals have come up to town to meet Lady Verona's husband, "Hardolph Mayne" (Mr. W. Henry), about some trustee business, and they announce that he is arriving at St. Pancras at 10 o'clock. Lacy divining their suspicions tries to explain how it all happened, but of course to no purpose, and the Tavenders leave almost at once, fully persuaded that they have chanced on a real scandal. Lacy then makes Lady Verona drive off to the station to meet her husband, so as to be able to tell him the whole story before the Tavenders have time to get at him. The moment they have left, the Tavenders return and sit down to await Mayne. They discuss the situation and laugh at Sir Joseph's explanation, but agree not to tell Mayne who turns up almost immediately. It appears that Mayne had wired to his wife to Oxfordshire to meet him, but of course had had no reply; he is hurt, but knows nothing of her visit to town. He and the Tavenders all go off to the lawyers. Lacy comes back to see Mayne and Lady Verona also returns, having been blocked by the traffic and missed her husband. The butler explains that Mayne is going back to Scotland in such a hurry that he had no time to tell him of Lady Verona's presence in town. So Lady Verona and Lacy both depart, he to the Continent and she back to Oxfordshire, promising to tell her husband what has happened, on the first favourable opportunity.

In Act II the scene is laid at Sir Joseph's chambers in town, two months having elapsed. Lacy has just got a letter from Lady Verona saying that everything is all right and that he is having his plans for many pleasant little lunches, dinners and other entertainments for the winter season in London, congratulating himself that everything has blown over.

In the meantime the Tavenders have spread the story and Mayne overhears a notorious gossip named Pycroft (Captain Malan) retailing the scandal in the club smoking room, Fanmere (Mr. Beaulieu) Lady Verona's brother-in-law, turns up intent on smoothing things over if he can. He is followed by Professor Tofield (Mr. A. Dawson), the Tavenders and Pycroft. After an amusing scene, in which Lacy tries to explain everything away by telling the truth, which no one will believe; all the men go off to, if possible, pacify Mayne and patch the matter up, except Professor Tofield, who stays behind to announce that he will bequeath all his third wife's money to charities. Lady Verona then comes on and begs Lacy to save her. This he promises to do, and sends her off to try once more to convince her husband of her innocence, saying that he will follow her in half an hour.

In Act III we find Mayne questioning everyone, convinced that the worst has happened and quite deaf to the appeals of his friends not to move further in the matter. Lady Verona stands by, while Lacy makes a last attempt to put things straight, but is so exasperated at Mayne's offer to condone it all that she decides to elope with Lacy. Mayne pretends to go out to instruct his lawyers, leaving the two together. In reality he stays in the next room to overhear what his wife says to Lacy when they are left alone. Their conversation persuades him of her innocence, and he comes back and asks her forgiveness for his suspicions. All this ends happily, if a trifle weakly and unsatisfactorily, the audience being left with cheerful disregard of morality, feeling sorry Sir Joseph is forlorn.

It was only in "Doctor Wake's Patient," and the "White Chrys

EXCITING CHASE AFTER ESCAPED PRISONERS.

Riot in a Burma Prison.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 19.

The trial has commenced of eight Burmese prisoners who escaped on the 26th of August from the Kunyangone police outposts with the rifles and 800 rounds of ammunition. One military policeman deposed that while he was on duty at the guard the food of the prisoners was brought in at 9 a. m. There were 18 prisoners in the cage, and when another sentry opened the door to bring the prisoners out witness objected, but was overruled by the havildar, who said he was not under witness's orders. Witness then loaded his rifle and kept on the alert. Two prisoners, since deceased, were brought out of the cage and were given food in the verandah. They went to the back verandah to drink water. Witness did not accompany them because he was not ordered and warned his superior officer to be careful. In the meantime, two prisoners said something in Burmese which witness did not understand. The food contractor brought in some more rice, and as the drawbridge was drawn by the contractor while entering, the prisoners pushed witness down. He fell on the ground outside the police station and became unconscious through having been ill from fever previously. On regaining consciousness witness entered the lower floor to gain the cage by the inner steps. Two sentries were lying on the ground, one of whom was bleeding from a wound on the head. When witness was about to go upstairs he heard volleys proceeding from above and he dared not ascend. The havildar stopped witness from firing on prisoners, and he then went and stood close by the treasure vault. His superior officer took his rifle from him. In the meantime ten out of eighteen prisoners in the cage, each armed with a rifle, came down to the police station and marched away. The prisoners had been masters of the police station for nearly one-and a half hours. After the escape there were still eighteen prisoners left in the cage.

Another witness for the prosecution was Mr. C.H. Brown, resident Excise Officer at Kunyangone, who said he met a mounted villager while returning from tour and learnt of the escape. He was accompanied by Mr. Blake, D. S. P., and they both hurried home, from where they caught sight of the fugitives who kept turning round and firing wildly at the Kunyangone police station. He snatched up his shot gun and Mr. Blake his rifle and they set off in pursuit, which Mr. Blake had to abandon on account of the heavy ground and thick jungle. Witness went on accompanied by a havildar, a sub-inspector and constable. On seeing the pursuing party the fugitives fired on them. On getting within fifty yards of the fugitives, witness shot one dead and wounded another, and the third surrendered. Four rifles were recovered on the spot along with 42 rounds of ammunition and police dahs. While witness was searching for the remaining fugitives, he fired at and wounded one whose dead body was subsequently found with a gunshot wound in the knee. The chase was given up that evening on darkness setting in, and the dead body of the man killed, the man who surrendered and his wounded comrade were taken into Kunyangone that evening with the recovered arms and ammunition. The trial is proceeding.

PLAGUE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Rat-killing Campaign Commenced.

WHOLESOME EFFECT IN RAI BAREILLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 19.

The United Provinces Government has issued an important Resolution laying down the procedure to be followed in order to secure the destruction of rats in a systematic manner as a precaution against plague. Traps and professional rat-catchers are recommended, the actual methods to be adopted being left to the local authorities; but it is urged that all should join, officials and non-officials, in the rat crusade. It is suggested that the rats should be dipped in phenyle directly after they have been killed and that rewards should be paid for carcases. The black rat, the common house rat, is described as chiefly responsible for plague. It is recommended also to burn sulphur in the rats runs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 20.

A Resolution in the United Provinces' "Gazette" gives the following illustration from Rai Bareilly what may be achieved by rat destruction. There are nearly as many Mahomedans as Hindus and till the rat-killing was begun in 1907, the plague mortality among the two communities was much the same. In the beginning of 1907, however, Mahomedans took to destroying rats, while their Hindu neighbours declined to follow their example. The result was that there were 688 deaths from plague up to 18th March 1907, of which 604 occurred in Hindu mohallas, and only 84 among Mahomedans.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Godfrey is posted as Political Agent, Dir Swat, and Chitral.

Mr. Hamilton Calder acts as Consular Agent for France and the United States at Chittagong.

Captain Jacob is posted an Commandant of the Border Military Police, Peshawar.

Captain Crosthwaite is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar Sub-Division.

Captain Trevor is posted as First Assistant Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

Captain Shakespear is posted as Second Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

Captain MacPherson is posted as First Assistant Resident, Kashmir.

Captain Garrat is posted as Assistant to the Resident, Kashmir.

Colonel Chenevix Trench as Political Agent, Zhob.

Captain James, as Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.

Captain Gough, as Political Agent, Loralai.

Major Pinhey, as Resident, Gwalior.

Major Windham as Political Officer with Sardar Muhammed Ayub Khan and in charge of the ex-Amir Muhamad Yakub Khan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col. Pease is granted temporary rank of Colonel whilst holding the appointment of Inspector-General of Civil Veterinary Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rules regulating the selection of Military Officers for appointment to the Burma Commission are published.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Turner, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Marlow officiates as Military Accountant-General during Colonel Hamilton's furlough and Major Perkins officiates as Controller of Military Accounts vice Marlow.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. Gubbay is appointed Under Secretary sub-stem. vice Mr. J. Campbell.

The services of Mr. B. Robertson are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

MILITARY SUPPLY.

The appointment of Captain Riccard, R. A., to Ordnance is extended to five years.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Surveys have been sanctioned for lines from Nagpur to Katol and from Aula to Hardagarh and from Viramgam on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Bodin on the N.-W. Railway.

It is proposed to hold an International Exhibition in Shanghai, under the auspices of the China Association, during 1909, provided sufficient support can be obtained. The Exhibition will be called the Shanghai International Exhibition, and will be confined to staple manufactures and machinery. Ceylon has been asked to participate.

MR. SYED HUSSAIN BILGRAMI.

Farewell Dinner at Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 20.

The Honourable Mr. C. S. Bayley, C. S. I., I. C. S., British Resident at Hyderabad, gave a farewell dinner last night at Hyderabad Residency in honour of Mr. Syed Hussain Bilgrami (Nawab Imad-ul-mulk) who leaves to-morrow *en route* for England to take up his new appointment on the India Council. Covers were laid for forty-five guests and tables were prettily decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums (the Hyderabad State colours.) The fine Hyderabad Contingent string band played during the evening.

The guests included Colonel Afsar-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, Sayed Akil Bilgrami, Sayed Hashim Bilgrami, Sayed Lain Abdin, Bahadur, Colonel Gimlette C.I.E., Mr. and Mrs. Sturge, Colonel and Mrs. Lowry, Sayed Mahdi Bilgrami, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Perram, Mr. and Mrs. Hankin, Mr. Hugh Gough, Maharaja, Afsar Nawaz Want Bahadur, Nawab Nazim-ul-mulk, Bahadur, Nawab Khedive Jung Bahadur, Nawab Faridun Jung, Bahadur, Nawab Hakim-ud-Dowlah, Bahadur, Nawab Usman Yar-ud-Dowla, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Captain and Mrs. Minchin, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Hydari, Mr. Aziz Mirza, etc.

After the health of the King-Emperor had been honoured the Resident rose and in an eloquent speech portrayed the many noble qualities of the guest of the evening, pointing out how excellent was the choice made by Mr. Morley. It had been quite impossible to make a better selection than that of Syed Hussain Bilgraimi, B. A., and Mr. Gupta to fill the chairs, now inaugurated for the first time for native gentlemen on the India Council. The Resident added he wished all realised at its true value the unselfishness of the man who notwithstanding the arduous duties of his early years, now gave up willingly the afternoon of his life to serve, away from his own place, the country for which he had been called to fill a position of such importance and trust. The Resident concluded by asking all present in wishing Mr. Bilgrami every success and that after his term of office in the Council should draw to its inevitable successful close the hope of his friends was that he would return to spend the evening of his days in his native land.

Mr. Bilgrami replied with much feeling warmly thanking the Resident and all his friends for their very kind wishes and sincere regret at leaving them.

For the past ten days Mr. Bilgrami has been the recipient of a number of farewell addresses and has attended numerous dinners and farewell social functions.

NOTES FROM KHANDALLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDALLA, OCTOBER 19.

Judging by the number of tramps I meet daily on the way here, with their faces set towards Bombay, if that is their destination, that city will soon have too many of these unwelcome visitors. No sooner has one camping ground been vacated than another set of occupants, with their *lares et penates* are there for a rest. They do not strike me as being remarkably poor, a pony or two, and a mitch buffalo generally accompany the party: the wife will carry a basket containing hen and chickens on her head, and baby on her back: the old cock and the rest of the poultry yard travel on top of the packs on the buffalo, and look as if they were quite at home.

One of our party had a horrid fright when out for a walk. She was closely pursued by a buffalo; she managed to get to a wire fence and through it just in the nick of time, the barbed wire bringing the animal to a stand-still. Fortunately the only damage was hands and clothes torn whilst getting through the wire. We determined to give these brutes a wide berth in future: the flies that tease them are enough to worry them to any mis-deed.

A number of babies and their Mama's are here for their health: the youngsters are a credit to the air and out-door life. What a pity it is that nothing further is done to render Sakar Pathar a place of residence. There is room on the plateau for any number of bungalows. It would make such a splendid health resort; there is plenty of water, and only a genius is wanted to devise a scheme, to dam the water up successfully, as at present it percolates through the porous rock. The shikaries, of whom there are a good many in the neighbourhood are anxious for us to go out after panther, and a tiger. Doubtless there are several away on the hills, but it is too dangerous a game to play now with the grass at its present height.

Bird life is scarce, rather unaccountably so, as there is any amount of food to attract them in the shape of grub and caterpillars. It is a good hunting ground for a naturalist in search of specimens of moth and butterfly—nothing very remarkable in size, but a great variety. As for the grasshoppers, looking for various specimens of them only, makes a walk interesting. One big fellow we found with red plush breeches, a "Jeames" amongst his fellows, and the small and big dragon flies are varied and interesting: a little one looks like a boiled shrimp on the wing.

There are some grand walks to be taken on the hills on either side of the railway. The plan is to get on the top as soon as possible, as it is so much cooler. For a morning walk, face the sun at starting, and after a time you will find yourself on Sakar Pathar, and so on round. To breakfast and home by road or rail. For an afternoon walk reverse the order, rail or walk by the old Khandalla road to Lonavla and go home across the Chaut in this way you get the benefit of the breeze. It is best to keep to the cowly paths, or cattle tracks, on account of the long grass, and with one's eyes open. I almost brushed against a little green snake hanging from a tree, and I saw another 4 feet long lying along a branch: its head was under a leaf, so I conclude it fancied itself hidden: these green snakes are not difficult to see as they are a bright lettuce green. I hear a bite from one of them turns the victim green. We come across other snakes, scorpions, and other beesties in our walks. It is very quaint the way in which the land crabs scuttle into their holes sideways, their long claws foremost.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "MASSILIA."

The Anchor Line s.s. "Massilia" is due to arrive here on the morning of the 23rd instant with the following passengers:—

Mr W G Allan, Mrs Allan, Mrs W C Augustine and infant, Miss M Blakesley, Mr G N Bower, Major A H Cadell, Mrs Cadell, and child, Lieut C H Campbell, Mrs G A Cocks and child, Miss Cocks, Mr P W Cresswell, Mr W G Cross, Capt D R Deane, Mrs Deane, Mr P E Egerton, Miss Egles, Major and Mrs S Evans, Miss Favell, Mrs G M Gradon, Miss Gradon, Lieut M O Gribbon, C/I and Mrs C H Hutchins, 2 Misses Hutchins, Mrs E Hunessey, Mrs A Kennedy and infant, Miss H M M MacDougall, Mr C M Meigh, Mrs Merchant, infant and nurse, Mrs J M Oldfield, Miss C Pagan, Miss Padgan, Miss Parker, Mr A F Parry, Mr and Mrs E A Phelps, infant and nurse, Miss Powell, Mrs C A Radcliffe, Rev D Reith, Major and Mrs C O Rundall, Miss A Rix, Mrs G W Scottish, Miss Shepard, Mrs Staniforth, infant and ayah, Miss E E Stuart, Capt W G Thomson, Mrs C B Westropp, infant and nurse, Miss Yates Mrs Chopula and infant.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Sahar, Vaniehahi Sakeerchand Velabjich Parasnath Temple, Poona, Dadiba no, Mohite Sardargrihe, near Crawford Market; Ranade, 2 Dhanchand Gerabji Chantal Pandit, care of Bhatvalwa Mogalis Shop; Mandvi; Chunni, Dhirajlal Nawaralal Shapur, Singhe Bhavanji Gulbarga, Purshram Rachamsh Vyas; Matra, Purshadelal Lallamal, care of Chhidia Killipura; Ahmedabad, Hon. Justice Batchelor; Buccaneers, Damaria Bombay India; Bangalore, Benson Electrical Town Buildings; Abu, Gulal Sweeper Gora Hospital; Pur, Dhoran Tawait Jalpurwala, Rasulabad Chali; Patna E. I, Bundidin Bobey near Station Tehsil Bhir of Nagpur Bapat; Mandla, A. Purandas, Umbala Cantt.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Opening Day.

THE DEWAN'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCTOBER 19.

THE Mysore Representative assembly opened here to-day at the Public Offices, Mysore, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, the Dewan of Mysore presiding, the Hon'ble the British Resident and Mrs. Williams being present, also the Councillors, heads of Departments and about 100 representatives from various districts of the Province. A large number of European guests of the Maharaja also attended and were provided with seats on the dais. The Dewan opened assembly by reading his annual address and financial statement. Addresses were then delivered by Mr. C. H. Richards, on behalf of the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board; by Mr. C. Danvers, on behalf of the North Mysore Planters Association; Mr. J. J. Crawford, on behalf of the South Mysore Planters Association; and Mr. Rasool Khan Sahib, on behalf of the Mahomedan Community. The Dewan replied to these addresses, and after the British Resident and party left, the Dewan's speech was translated to the assembly in Kanarese, after which the assembly adjourned till Monday.

The Dewan present the following account of the administration of the State during the past official year and made reference to the more important of the measures that are proposed to be taken up during the present year:—

"The most important measure adopted during the past year and one affecting the constitution of the State, a measure also which had been frequently urged upon Government by the members of this Assembly is the institution of a Legislative Council for the State.

The elaboration of all legislative measures has hitherto formed a part of the duties of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja consisting of the Dewan and two Councillors, and though no doubt such measures have had in the past every consideration and attention bestowed upon them by successive Dewans and Councillors, it was felt that the character and composition of the Council, the smallness of its numbers and the want of publicity in its proceedings did not permit of legislative measures being considered as fully and from as many points of view as was desirable.

His Highness has accordingly been pleased to enlarge the Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations by associating with it a certain number of official and non-official gentlemen who could bring their practical experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements to bear on the discussion of legislative measures.

I am aware that there is a strong feeling that the elective principle should have been recognized in the selection of non-official members for the Legislative Council, and that the Representative Assembly which has been in existence for over twenty-five years should have been given the privilege of electing members to the Council. I can assure you that this will not be long in coming, and that the same spirit of generosity in which His Highness has spontaneously instituted a Legislative Council will prompt him to give you this valued privilege in due time.

The Council came into existence on the 22nd June 1907. It has met twice since the beginning of the current year, and, as you are no doubt aware from the published Proceedings, several important bills are engaging its attention.

I may here refer to another measure, the consideration of which His Highness has been pleased to sanction, and which, if worked successfully, will be the means of reviving the ancient system of village self government, the decadence, and even disappearance, of which is being deplored on all sides. It is proposed, as a first step towards restoring village autonomy, to entrust the repair and maintenance of village tanks and the control of the funds assigned for the purpose to Village Panchayets, composed of the Village officials and members elected by the general body of villagers.

ABOLITION OF HALAT.

You may remember that last year I referred to the question of abolishing the Halat being then under consideration. You are all aware that it has been found possible to order its abolition and to give effect to the measure from the beginning of this year. I need not recapitulate in detail the reasons that led the Government to make up its mind to abolish this tax. The decadence of the supari industry and the necessity for relieving it of the burden of this impost had been urged for many years past. The subject engaged the serious attention of Government about sixteen years ago, and as the outcome of the investigations made by the special officer deputed to study and report on the supari problem, some relief was given to the industry in the year 1896 by a reduction of assessment on supari gardens. But the Halat remained, and the relief could be only partial so long as this objectionable and burdensome impost continued. Various considerations, however, chief among which was the doubt as to the State's ability to forego 31 lakhs of its ordinary revenue without causing serious dislocation in its finances, stood in the way of abolishing this tax. During the past year the financial situation was very carefully gone into on the lines indicated in my last address and it was found that after giving up the Halat revenue it was possible with economical management to balance the ordinary revenue and expenditure. His Highness the Maharaja was thus in a position to give effect to his long-cherished desire to repeal this tax which had pressed so heavily on the chief industry of the malnad portions of the State.

The abolition of the Halat and the liberal policy that has been adopted during the revision of the settlement, now in progress, in regard to the assessment on gardens, will, the Government trust, enable the areca grower to regain his lost position, and thus contribute to the prosperity of a considerable section of the population.

Other measures of importance calculated to advance the well-being of the people, which were introduced during the past official year, or for which sanction has been accorded since the close of the year, will be dwelt upon in detail in their proper places, but I may briefly indicate them here. They are the constitution of a Department of Public Health for the State; the formation of a Civil Veterinary Department; the raising of the pay of school masters in village schools all round with a view to bring it up within the next year or two a minimum of Rs. 10; the introduction of Kindergarten and Manual Training in the schools of the State; and the abolition of fees in the Lower Primary and Upper Primary classes of Village Elementary Vernacular Schools throughout the State.

RETRENCHMENTS.

These useful measures entailing additional cost, as also the abolition of the Halat which has reduced the revenue by 3:1-2 lakhs, have been rendered possible, to a great extent, by the economies effected and under contemplation in the various departments of Government. In my address last year, I alluded to the appointment of a committee to consider the possibilities of retrenchments in the various departments and to submit proposals for reducing expenditure to the minimum compatible with efficiency. The Committee had a very unpopular work to do, but they have done it fearlessly and with a single eye to promoting the best interests of the State and of the taxpayer. Orders have already been passed on the Committee's proposals in regard to the Judicial, Registration and Excise departments, and the retrenchments effected in these departments have resulted in a reduction of expenditure to the extent of more than a lakh of rupees. The Committee's proposals in regard to the Geological, Public Works and certain other departments are now before Government. The Revenue department has not yet been taken up, but it has already been found possible to reduce the number of Sub-Divisions or Assistant Commissioner's charges from 20 to 17, and thereby secure an annual saving of Rs. 10,000. Last year I referred to certain retrenchments made in the Archæological department. Further reductions in the establishment of this department to the extent of Rs. 6,500 a year have been ordered during the year. The Retrenchment Committee have also been instructed to examine and report on the possibilities of increasing the revenue in the several departments. The measures proposed by them and accepted by Government in regard to the Registration and Excise departments are expected to bring in an additional revenue of a quarter of a lakh a year.

FINANCE.

I now come to the general subject of the finances of the State. The budget estimates of the year provided for a total revenue of Rs. 2,47,92,000 and a total expenditure of Rs 2,47,72,000, so as to leave a small revenue surplus of Rs.20,000. The preliminary accounts of the year now made up show that the revenue was Rs. 2,86,800 more and the expenditure Rs. 80,600 less than what was anticipated, thus leaving a revenue surplus of Rs 3,87,400. This improvement was mainly contributed by (1) State Railways (Rs 1,20,000), (2) sale of water to gold mines (Rs. 30,000), (3) Land Revenue (Rs. 1,11,000), (4) Excise (Rs. 77,000) and lapses of budget grants (Rs. 2,54,000). These were counterbalanced to some extent by decreases under Forests (Rs. 15,000), Stamps (Rs. 42,000) and Mining Revenue (Rs. 1,65,000).

I have said that Rs. 3,87,400 was the revenue surplus. The real surplus of the year, however, was considerably larger, that a portion of it was set apart for a special purpose and has been shown in the accounts under the head of expenditure although it represents money actually saved. I refer to the net receipts from the Cauvery Power Scheme amounting to Rs. 15,54,000, which has been set apart towards strengthening the cash reserve, and the sum of rupees two lakhs set apart as a reserve against famine. Including these amounts the actual surplus was Rs. 21,41,000 against Rs. 10,55,000 in the preceding year.

Comparing the accounts of the year 1906-07 with those of the year 1905-06, you will see from the statements placed in your hands that the total receipts were Rs. 2,50,79,000 against Rs. 2,41,93,000 in 1905-06, and the total expenditure, not including therein the appropriation of the net revenue from the Cauvery Power Scheme and the famine reserve grant, was Rs. 2,29,37,000 against Rs. 2,31,40,000. Thus the receipts were Rs. 8,83,000 more and the expenditure Rs. 2,03,000 less than in 1905-06.

Land Revenue brought in Rs. 9,29,000 more, a portion of the revenue suspended in the year 1905-06 and other arrears having been collected in addition to the normal demand; Excise gave an increase of Rs. 1,33,000, Sayer Customs Rs. 42,000, Bethamangala Water Works Rs. 75,000, State Railways Rs. 61,000 and the Cauvery Power Scheme Rs. 1,02,000, due to the increased rate of Rs.24 per horse-power recovered in respect of power supplied from the First Installation during nine months of the year. Against these, Stamp Revenue has decreased by Rs. 30,000, the Mining Revenue by Rs. 1,45,000, owing to smaller output of gold in some of the mines, and the Forest Revenue by Rs. 2,00,000 of which Rs. 80,000 is under Timber, the operations not having been carried out to the full extent owing to the death of labourers in the Manganese area. It is expected that when the final adjustments in the accounts have been made, there will be some improvement in the figures under Forest Revenue.

On the expenditure side, the decrease of Rs. 2,03,000 is mainly due to the Public Works grant in 1906-07 having been less than in the previous year and to savings in the grant. The other important variations are, an increase of Rs. 1,33,000 under Land Revenue due to payment of potgi in arrears and some additional charges under Establishment; a decrease of Rs. 1,32,000 under Forests, due to the absence of Khedda charges in 1906-07 and to restriction of Timber operations; a decrease of Rs. 1,37,000 under Government Houses, owing to the absence of special expenditure, such as that incurred in 1905-06 in connection with the Royal Visit, and an increase of Rs. 76,000 under charges for pension.

The nature of the Government surplus and the cause of its depletion in recent years were fully explained in my Address to you last year. Briefly, it is the excess of the assets of the State over the liabilities, not including in the former the considerable outlay on public or reproductive works. The balance at the beginning of 1905-06 was Rs. 43,49,000, which increased to Rs. 54,04,000 at the close of that year. The balance at the close of 1906-07 according to the preliminary accounts stood at Rs. 75,47,000, which shows a saving of 32 lakhs in two years.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1907-08.

The Budget Estimates for 1907-08 provide for a total revenue of Rs. 2,44,40,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 2,44,00,000, including under this head a famine grant of two lakhs and the appropriation of the Cauvery Power surplus. This leaves a small revenue surplus of Rs. 40,000. The figures will be best understood by a reference to Appendix C, in which, for facility of comparison, only net figures have been taken for the Cauvery Power Scheme and Railways, special items of expenditure have been separated from the ordinary Civil expenditure and the loss of Land Revenue in 1905-06 has been allowed for on the charge side. It will be seen from this statement that the total estimated revenue of the year is less than that of the two previous years by eight lakhs. There is a deficiency of Rs. 1,34,000 under the ordinary revenues, but when it is remembered that from the beginning of 1907-08, the Government have remitted the supari Halat which brought in Rs. 3,08,000 in 1906-07, it is really a matter for congratulation that the deficiency is not much more. This favourable result is due in part to temporary causes, such as the expected collection of a portion of the suspensions granted in 1905-06 and of ordinary arrears if the seasonal conditions continue to be favourable, and the realization in the current year of certain sums of interest which were due last year.

It these temporary causes are eliminated, the deficiency in the ordinary revenue will be Rs. 3,41,000, which indicates an improvement of Rs. 27,000 in the heads of revenue other than Sayer Customs. There is a large decline of Rs. 5,30,000 in the net income from the Cauvery Power Installations, as the period of high contract rates for the supply of power expired with 1906-07. The revenue from this source is, however, expected to recover, to some extent when the Third Installation which is now in progress has been completed. There has been a gradual fall in the Mining revenue since 1905-06. As most of the special items of expenditure incurred by Government in the shape of contributions to Municipalities, capital outlay on railways and other useful public works are now met from this source, the contraction of this revenue, if it should continue, will be a matter for some anxiety. Further retrenchments in expenditure are, however, possible, and the steady development of the mineral and other resources of the State may fairly be counted on to more than counterbalance this temporary falling off.

On the expenditure side there is a special item of Rs. 3,99,000, which includes Rs. 2 lakhs out of the promised grant of five lakhs to the Tata Research Institute, one lakh for the completion of the Statue and Busts of His Highness the late Maharaja, and Rs. 41,000 for starting Kindergarten and Manual Training in the State. Further capital outlay on the State Railways has claimed three lakhs and a half. As most of the important extraordinary Public Works undertaken in recent years have now been practically completed, it has been found possible to reduce the Public Works grant by three lakhs. The total Civil Expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 2,30,000 in comparison with the previous year's figure, but a large portion of this excess is due to the margin of safety which must be allowed between accounts and budget figures; there has also been a progressive increase of expenditure under certain heads of account due to their natural growth.

The special feature of the Budget is, however, the provision of funds for inaugurating the new schemes to which I have already referred, viz., the constitution of a Health department and a Veterinary department, the improvement of the pay of Primary School teachers, and the abolition of fees in Primary classes of Village Schools. The total amount provided for these schemes in the current year is Rs. 60,000. It is gratifying to the Government to have been able to take the initial steps in these directions this year in spite of the remission of the supari Halat. When full effect is given to these schemes they will involve an annual addition expenditure of two lakhs.

The Opening Cash Balance of the year was Rs. 99,06,000, out of which Rs. 14,64,000 was invested in the beginning of the year in Government of India securities of the nominal value of Rs. 15 lakhs. Provision has been made for the grant of the usual loans and advances, including loans to Municipalities. The amount that the Government can advance to local bodies to assist them in carrying out schemes of sanitation and other useful projects is necessarily limited, and must depend to a great extent upon the punctuality with which these bodies discharge their existing obligations, so that the funds set free in one direction may be made available in another. It is a matter for regret that this obligation on the part of our debtors is not fully recognized and that they often come up with applications, which Government are naturally not in a position to entertain, to be excused the repayment of the loans obtained by them.

The third Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme will be completed this year out of the balance of the four per cent. loan raised in 1906-07. The year is expected to close with a Cash Balance of Rs. 93,50,000.

GENERAL CONDITION OF FINANCES.

The liability of the State on account of Savings Bank Deposits has been reduced by the operation of the change made in the rules last year, from Rs. 95,34,000 on the 1st July 1906 to Rs. 70,04,000 on the 1st July 1907. The liability on account of the State Life Insurance Fund has slightly increased, from Rs. 13,70,000 to Rs. 14,61,000. In my address last year I explained how, during the seven years preceding the year 1905-06, on account of the acceptance of Savings Bank deposits without limit and the expansion of the Insurance business, the State's liabilities under these heads had risen from about 34 lakhs to over a crore, and how, on the other hand, on account of the large outlay on such works as the Cauvery Installation Scheme, the Bothanangala Water Supply, the Marikanave Reservoir, and the reconstruction of the Mysore Palace, the Government surplus had dwindled down from Rs. 1,39,53,000 on the 1st July 1898, to Rs. 43,49,000 on the 1st July 1905. On the latter date it may be said that the Government had barely sufficient funds of their own to carry on the ordinary Treasury transactions, and there was hardly any surplus fund to meet any such emergent demand as famine relief or the other heavy periodical charges which the State has to meet from time to time. An approach to financial stability has now been made by limiting the extent of the liability on account of Saving Bank Deposit and by adding 32 lakhs to the reserve funds during the past two years. For a few years to come, the Government have decided to lay by two lakhs of rupees a year as an insurance against famine, and the net income from the Cauvery Power installations, amounting to about ten lakhs towards the accomplishment of the balance, so that it may not be necessary to resort to borrowing when the State is called upon to meet a heavy demand in future either for famine relief or for reproductive expenditure such as for the construction of railways.

From what I have said you will see that main features of the financial policy of the State at present are, first, the adoption of measures for improving the revenue; secondly, measures for checking the expenditure; and thirdly, strengthening the reserves by setting apart for the purpose, for a few years, the net receipts from the Cauvery Power Scheme, and laying by a certain sum every year as a reserve against famine.

AGRICULTURAL SEASON.

I now turn to the subject of agriculture, season and rainfall. The year 1905-06 was one of very low rainfall, and even in the beginning of 1906-07 considerable anxiety was felt as the rain held off for a time; but showers were unusually heavy showers, in the months of August and September, which more than made up for the deficiency. Although the rains were not quite seasonable, the agricultural outlook was far better than in the preceding two years and the out-turn of crops showed considerable improvement. Nevertheless, prices have not fallen but have remained practically stationary. This apparently strange phenomenon is not peculiar to the State, and is attributable to economic causes of far-reaching influence. It must, however, have been of benefit to the agriculturist and compensated him to some extent for the deficient harvests of the previous years.

Owing to the favourable character of the seasons, the area under occupation, which had been reduced by 32,592 acres in the previous year, again rose from 6,735,115 acres to 6,774,764 or by 39,649 acres.

This year the rainfall from the South-west monsoon has been more than the average but not very well-distributed, the heavy showers at the beginning of the season having been succeeded by very deficient rainfall. This caused some anxiety, but the rains we had last month and in the beginning of this month have averted what threatened to be a serious situation.

The Marikanave works are practically complete, and water can now be supplied to all the lands. Government have tentatively sanctioned for this tract a system of levying differential water rates with reference to the nature of the crops which the occupants desire to raise to and the quantity of water required for such crops. From the nature of the soil and the fact that the ryots of this tract are unaccustomed to wet cultivation, it will be some time before wet cultivation establishes itself in the whole of the irrigable area.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

As I told you last year, the beginnings of a Civil Veterinary Department were laid in 1905-06 by the appointment of an Inspector of Cattle Diseases. During the year that has passed the scheme was further developed, and it has been decided to organize a regular Veterinary Department in the State. The scheme when fully introduced will cost Rs. 50,000 per annum, and will provide for dispensaries in all Taluk head-quarters and other important centres and also for a staff of itinerating Veterinary Assistant, who will be able to move amongst the people and advise them as to the proper treatment of their cattle and the methods of housing them. There is, however, a dearth of duly qualified men for appointments in the department. The scheme has therefore to be introduced gradually as qualified men become available and the demands for their services increase. As a first instalment, the opening of four hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore, Chikmagalur and Anantapur and four dispensaries at Gubbi, Kolar, Hassan and Holalkere has been sanctioned during the current year.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

It is a matter for regret that the management of Agricultural Banks shows no signs of improvement. The amount repaid by the Banks during the year was about Rs. 90,000, and there is still a balance of nearly 12 lakhs to be recovered. Owing to their persistent default, the Government loans to the Banks at Talya and Tavarekere have been ordered to be withdrawn. To facilitate the recovery of Government loans the Inspector of Agricultural Banks was authorized to exercise the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under Chapter XI of the Land Revenue Code so far as may be necessary for the purposes of such recovery.

Turning now from the subject of Agricultural Banks to that of Cooperative societies, we find an encouraging record of progress. His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to show his personal interest in these Societies by grants of money from his private purse. The Government have, besides granting the Societies exemption from Stamp and Registration fees, passed rules to facilitate the settlement of disputes arising in connection with the business of a society by arbitration, and have also recently decided to set apart a sum of fifteen thousand rupees to be given as advances to these Societies.

There are now 15 Societies working in the State as against 7 during the last year. Two of the societies are Grain Banks. Two work for the benefit of weavers, and one of them, that at Saligram, deputed one of its members to Baroda to study the improved processes of weaving introduced in the Weaving Institute there.

In accordance with the Resolutions adopted at the Co-operative Conference at Simla, Government have sanctioned the appointment of an Honorary organizer of Co-operative Societies, and Mr. M. S. Narayana Rao, retired Deputy Commissioner, has been selected for the work.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on Public Works amounted to Rs. 47,28,828, of which Rs. 13,12,202 was spent on Irrigation, Rs. 27,92,960 on Civil works, Rs. 27,961 on Military works and Rs. 5,95,705 on the Cauvery Power works.

Satisfactory progress was made on the Marikanave project, the outlay during the year being Rs. 2,73,000. The dam is practically complete. The irrigation channels have been excavated to almost their full sanctioned length and the masonry works on them are in progress. Water is being now supplied to the ryots for cultivation in the first 14 miles of the left channel and up to the 13th mile of the right channel. Equally good progress was made on the other irrigation works on hand. The usual grant of a lakh of rupees was allotted for the restoration of minor tanks, out of which a sum of Rs. 68,000 was spent on actual work carried out. A sum of Rs. 12,600 has been advanced to the ryots for doing their share of earthwork.

Two projects for Famine Protection works were sanctioned during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,76,492. They are the opening out of a channel from the Naganna anikat to feed the Tarikere valley tanks, and the construction of a reservoir across the Nugu river near Beervati in the Mysore District. The projects for constructing tanks near Channapatna and on the Suvarnavati river in the Mysore District were abandoned as being either not remunerative or otherwise not desirable to undertake.

Under "Communications" the following were the chief works in progress during the year:—the opening out of the remaining section of the Sakleapur-Arehalli road, improvements to the Bisle ghat road; the opening out of the Sorab-Anavatti road, the extension of the Avinhalli-Karur road and the improvement of the Shimoga-Mangalore road. Two bridges were completed during the year, one over the Hemavati at Anjur and the other over the Bhadra at Maguudi.

The total expenditure on the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 5,95,705, of which Rs. 2,83,302 was spent on the Third Installation. The gross revenue realized during the year was Rs. 20,11,554. Deducting the working expenses, the net revenue was Rs. 17,51,893, which was Rs. 1,92,000, more than the Budget Estimate.

The total net earnings on the open lines of railway owned by the State aggregated Rs. 10,67,644 against Rs. 10,99,143 in 1905-06. There was a rise in the gross receipts from Rs. 26,30,765 to Rs. 26,79,282, but the working expenses exceeded these for the previous year by Rs. 80,016. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1907 was Rs. 2,36,81,370. The percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 4·50 as compared with 4·73 during the last year. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 60·15 against 58·22.

A guarantee of four per cent., was sanctioned to the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company upon the capital cost of the line. The project received from the Company for the construction of the line has been forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India.

During the year the Government granted to the Mysore Manganese Company the concession to construct a Steam Tramway from the mines at Kumsi to the Shimoga Railway Station. The line is under construction.

There are now 88 Municipalities in the State, one more than during last year. The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, was passed into law during the year and now governs the Bangalore and Mysore Municipal Councils. Government intend to bring under the new Regulation all District head-quarter towns and other Municipal towns containing a population of more than 5,000.

The Department as constituted under orders passed on the 10th August last consists of a Sanitary Commissioner a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, 3 Divisional Sanitary Officers, 3 Heath Officers, 3 District Sanitary Officers, Sanitary Inspectors, Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators.

The Senior Surgeon will continue to be ex-officio Sanitary Commissioner and as such will be directly responsible for the administration of the Department. As he has other duties both numerous and exacting attached to his office he will be given a full-time Deputy who will practically control the department. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will also be Inspector of vaccination. The State will be divided into three divisions each in charge of a Divisional Sanitary officer. For the eight Districts there will be eight District Sanitary Officers. Taluk boards and Municipalities will have Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. Health officers will be appointed for the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields.

Advisory Sanitary Boards have also been constituted a Central Sanitary Boards for each District. The Central Sanitary Board consists of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Revenue Commissioner, the Chief Engineer, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer. Its duty is to consider all schemes submitted to it

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

Closing Day Disastrous to Punters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 19.

The Poona racing season was befittingly wound up to-day by an afternoon of excellent racing provided by a card of eight events, which attracted large fields and produced some splendid and close finishes. We have had now more than three months of racing which included seven big days, twelve extras and one closed meeting. Owners and horses have been attracted from all parts of India and the entries both for the big meetings and the extras have been a record- and the honors this year have been equally distributed between the up-country and Western India owners. Everything has passed off pleasantly, there have been only two objections, but there has been no hitch of any sort whatever. The management, of which Mr. Cecil Gray is the able executive, deserve the highest credited for these results. Owners and sportsmen part to-day, to scatter over the various racing centres, but all to meet at Christmas time in Calcutta, then again in Bombay to witness the second act in the Racing Dramma of Western India.

Racing to-day was as big a disaster to the backers as it could be,—it was a day of total upsets. The public failed to spot a single winner and all their best formed calculations went wrong. Beginning the proceedings punctually at 3 p.m., the Pony Consolation Plate was the first event discussed and the outsider Virballa priced at eights against experienced no difficulty in collaring the stakes, although at the finish Come Back, came with a strong challenge, but it was too late. The next four events, the Maiden Plate, the Good-Bye Plate, Maiden Consolation Plate, and the Arab Plate were gifts to the 6 to 1 chance Shabeeb, 7 to 1 Herricul, 7 to 1 Recruit and 8 to 1 Eed respectively. The second of these events, the Good-Bye Plate, was won by Dumra, but an objection having been lodged against his rider Mujeed, by Herricul's rider Robinson, for boring the latter up the straight, the stewards after enquiry upheld the objection and awarded the race to Herricul and disqualified Dumra. In the horse race, Faded Lily blossomed out into a winner after holding a lead from start to finish. The remaining two events, in fact the divisions of Lilliput Consolation Plate, also went to second rate favourites. In the first division the favourite Sherali and 4 to 1 chance Sabig made a splendid race which the latter secured by a head, but in the second, the rank outsider Lucky Shot won as he liked, and Messrs. Mathurdas Goculdas and Anandji Nanjee were at last rewarded with a win.

The day was warm and everybody, both man and beast, felt the heat, and indications of gladness were not wanting to-day that the strain is at last over. Following are the details :—

PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.

Winner Rs. 500, Second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A high weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under, which have not won flat a race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March 1907. Distance.—About 5 furlongs

Mr. G. K's Virballa 7st 6lbs (carried 7st 10lbs,) Bradshaw 1
Mr. R. R. S' Come Back 9st 6lb.....F.Williams 2
Messrs. M. Goculdas and A Nanjee's Gun Metal 8st 13lbs..... A. Hoyt 3
Aga S. Shah's Welsh Love 6st 9lbs.....Kamad 4

Also ran :—Koko 7st 10lbs, and Encourage 7st 9lbs.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Come Back, 4 to 1 against Gun Metal, 6 to 1 Encourage and Welsh Love, 7 to 1 Koko and 8 to 1 Virballa.

The Race.—Koko and Encourage gave trouble at the post and when they were let off, Gun Metal led Virballa and Koko to the bend where Virballa assumed command and made for home. Up the distance, Come Back who had an indifferent start, came up with tremendous pace but failed to catch Virballa by a quarter length. Three quarters of a length lay between the second and third. Time—1 min 3 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Sheik Cassum.

MAIDEN ARAB PONY PLATE.

Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For maiden Arabs 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 9st 7lbs. W. I. Distance.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's Shabeeb 8st. 3lbs.....J Taylor 1
Major J. H. McDonald's Ragub 8st .....Kamad 2
Mr. Hajee Sulleman's Patna 8st. 12lbs.....Forster 3
Mr. Mujeed Jurji's Silverstream 8st. 3lbs. (carried 8st. 4lbs) .....Robinson 4

Also ran :—Mirdas 9st. 11lb., Lisbon 9st. 11lb., Bourbon 9st 11lb., Eedan 8st. 9lbs., Muddaries 8st. 9lbs., Lucky Prince 8st. 9lbs., Baroda 8st. 6lbs., Faugh-a-ballagh 7st. 6lbs., and Ariff 7st. 8lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Mirdas, 4 to 1 Eedan, 5 to 1 Lucky Prince, 6 to 1 Lisbon and Shabeeb, 8 to 1 Muddaries, 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

The race :—From a good start Silverstream showed the way to Muddaries and Lisbon. The order was the same at the bend, but at the straight Patna assumed lead and was apparently making for the post, when up the distance, Shabeeb and Ragub came with a splendid run and overhauling Patna, secured the first two honors, half a length dividing them. Three quarters of a length between Ragub and Patna. Time 1min. 10 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Ghoolam Ally.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.

Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A high weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Herricul, 8st 7lbs. (carried 8st. 3lbs).....Robinson 1
Aga S. Shah's Grey Falcon 8st. 2lbs.....Kamad 2
Mr. R. R. S.' Scimitar 8st. 8lbs.....Southal 3

Also ran.—Ashroff 8st. 8lbs., Creditor 8st. 5lbs., Young Gazelle 8st, 11lb., Shanwar 8st., Vedas 7st. 11lbs., Dumra 7st. 3lbs. (carried 7st. 4lbs.), Lucky Jung 7st. 3lbs.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Scimitar 4 to 1 Grey Falcon, 5 to 1 Ashroff, Creditor and Vedas, 7 to 1 Herricul and Young Gazelle, 10 to 1 Dumra and 20 to 1 Lucky Jung.

The Race :—Vedas was the earliest out of the gate and followed by Young Gazelle and Herricul, raced to the bend, where Dumra began to come and soon assumed lead. Up the straight, Dumra and Herricul made a great race home and Dumra was declared the first by a head.

An objection was lodged by Herricul's rider Robinson, against Dumra's rider Mujeed for boring him up the straight, and the Stewards after enquiry, awarded the race to Herricul and disqualified Dumra, One and a half lengths separated Herricul from Grey Falcon. Time—1min. 21 2-5secs,

Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.

MAIDEN CONSOLATION PLATE.

Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For maiden Arabs. W. A. reduced 3lbs. Allowances, Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Mujeed Jurgi's Recruit 8st. 13lbs.F. Williams 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Rashad 8st. 2lbs.....Heeroo 2
Messrs. M. Goculdas and A. Nanjee's Galopin 7st. 6lbs.....A. Hoyt 3
Mr. Khalil Doree's Makjoom 9st.....J. Taylor 4

Also ran.—Highlander 9st., Melbourne 8st. 7lbs., Kawakib 8st. 2lbs., Come Soon 8st. 2lbs., Moscow 7st. 11lbs, and Chum Chuman 7st. 11lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 on Melbourne, 7 to 2 against Galopin, 6 to 1 Moscow, 7 to 1 Recruit and Come Soon, longer odds the others.

The Race.—Chum Chuman showed out at the start in front for a few seconds, then Galopin raced at head of the field followed by Come Soon and Melbourne to the bend, where Recruit and Rashad began to show themselves out. At the straight, Recruit was in lead, and staying out up the distance a challenge from Rashad, he won by half a length. A length separated Rashad and Galopin. Good fourth. Time.—1min. 38 3-5secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

ARAB PLATE.

Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A high weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Eed 8st. 6lbs. .....Robinson 1
Mr. G. K's Bendigo 8st. 11lb. (carried 8st. 2lbs.) .....J. Taylor 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Gold Mint 7st. (carried. 7st. 6lbs) .....Heeroo 3
Mr. Vaid's Peculiar 8st. 2lbs.....Melsom 4

Also ran : Monsoon 9st., Vasco 8st. 9lbs., Spearmint 8st. 7lbs, (carried 8st. 9lbs.), Moonim 7st. 7lbs. carried. 7st. 10lbs., Antica 7st. 6lbs., Mooreed 6st. 11lbs. (car. 7st. 2lbs.), Scarlet 6st. 9lbs. and Swordsman 6st. 2lbs. (car. 6st. 3lbs.)

Betting : 5 to 2 against Vasco, 4 to 1 Peculiar and Antica, 5 to 1 Gold Mint, 6 to 1 Spearmint, 8 to 1 Eed, 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the rest.

The Race.—Antica led Peculiar and Gold Mint to the bend where Peculiar took the command with Gold Mint next. At the straight Bendigo began to come up and half way up the distance was in lead and was heading for home when on the outside Robinson brought Eed with a great run and overhauling Bendigo in front of the stand, Eed won by half a length. The same distance lay between the second and third. Time—1min. 52secs.

Winner trained by C. B. Muhomed.

THE FINAL PLATE.

Winner Rs. 500, Second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A high weight Handicap for horses. Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr. D. Runchordass' Faded, Lily 6st. 7lbs. (car 6st 8lbs) .... A. Ferguson 1
Mr. W. T. Miles' Chassepot, 9st 8lbs...F. Williams 2
Mr. Kelso's Harpist, 7st. 11b. (car 7st. 5lbs.) J. Killorn 3
H. H. Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's Admiral Crichton, 9st. 6lbs. .....Robinson 4

Also ran. Lady Metal, 9st 11lbs.

Betting :—5 to 2 against Admiral Crichton, 3 to 1 Lady Metal and Faded Lily, 4 to 1 Harpist and 5 to 1 Chassepot.

The Race.—Admiral Crichton was the quickest out of the gate, but was soon collared by Faded Lily who followed by Harpist made the running to the bend where she had a 6 lengths lead. Turning for home, Faded Lily won as she liked by four lengths. Come Back coming with a strong run at the finish secured second place a head in front of Harpist Time—1min. 29secs.

Winner trained by F. Pearson.

FIRST LILLIPUT CONSOLATION PLATE.

Winner Rs. 500, Second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A high weight Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March 1907. Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Sabig, 7st. 7lbs. .....J. Killorn 1
Mr. R. R. S'. Sherali, 8st. 7lbs. .....F. Williams 2
Mr. L. K. Kapadia's. Darby 8st. 8lbs.....A. Hoyt 3
Mr. Khalil Doree's Amood, 8st. 2lbs. .....Southal 4

Also ran :—Squire 7st. 5lbs. (car 7st. 7lbs.) Salawar 7st. 3lbs. (car 7st. 6lbs.) Sib 7st. 2lbs. (car 7st. 3lbs.) Koomash 6st. 9lbs. (car 6st. 10lbs.) and Little Sanaya 6st. (car 6st. 6lbs.)

Betting :—7 to 4 against Sherali, 5 to 2 Darby, 4 to 1 Sabig, 6 to 1 Squire. 8 to 1 Amood and Little Sanaya and 15 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Sherali and Sabig got off in front of the field and at the bend Darby and Amood began to come up. Up the straight, Sabig drew level to Sherali and a splendid race home ensued, in which Sabig got the better by a head. Three quarters of a length lay between Sherali and Darby. Good fourth.—Time—1 min 8 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by W. E. Thomas.

SECOND LILLIPUT CONSOLATION PLATE.

Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A high weight Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under which have not won flat race Rs. 500 or over since 31st March 1907. Distance—about 5 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdas and A. Nanjee's Lucky Shot 6st. 10lbs. (car 6st. 12lbs).....Melsom 1
Mr. Hajee Suleman's Gaucho, 7st. 9lbs. ...Yussuff 2
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Sabah, 7st. 6lbs.....A. Hoyt 3
Mr. Buder bin Alwa's Sirree, 7st. 4lbs.....Mujeed 4

Also ran :—Rose 10st, 7lbs., Plassey 8st. 4lbs., Mudlool 8st. 3lbs., Basheer 8st. 2lbs., and Muzeade 7st. 2lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Sabah, 2 to 1 Basheer, 5 to 1 Mudlool, and Gaucho, 6 to 1 Rose and Muzeade, 7 to 1 Plassey, 10 to 1 Sirree and 12 to 1 Lucky Shot.

The Race.—From a good send off, Sirree cut out work in front of field followed by Lucky Shot, and up the Straight the latter was in lead and staying out a strong challenge from Gaucho up the distance, Lucky Shot won by three quarters of a length. Sabah coming with a late run secured the third place a length behind Gaucho. Time—1min. 9 3,5sec.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Annual Mounted Sports Meeting.

THE seventeenth annual sporting meeting of the Mounted Sports, held under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, concluded on Saturday evening This was, third and last day of the meeting and the Gymkhana members, ladies and other subscribers attended in the large numbers. Opposite the enclosure also a considerably big crowd had collected. The announcement that His Excellency Sir George Clarke intended to be present had brought a number of natives who fringed the Marine Lines ground where the sports were held. The Governor could not, however, be present at the function, owing to indisposition.

The programme was short but full of interesting items, and the events as usual were well filled. The competitors contested very keenly and good sport was enjoyed, the spectators applauding with zest throughout.

TENT PEGGING.

The sports began with tent-pegging with swords. Mr. Moore and Mr. Westropp tied for the first place, and a second run the former was the winner of the prize.

Mr. T. D. Moore 1
Mr. A. S. A. Westropp 2
Mr A. M. C. Hewat 3

There were twenty-three entries and only one run was allowed. Some really good horsemanship was displayed by most of the compititors.

SECTION JUMPING.

For Section Jumping the four cups for the winning team were presented by the Bombay Light Horse. Six teams competed, with the following results :—

The Wanderers :—
Capt. G. W. C. Lucas, Mr. R. E. H. Griffith, Mr. T. Lawson Roberts, Mr. Lieter Forbes 1

Bombay Light Horse Team No. 2 :—
Mr. F. R. Hill, Mr. J. F. Seaton, Mr. A. E. Baird Mr. E. G. Pearson..... 2

The Freebooters :—
Mr. Thos D. Moore, Capt. A. C. Pratt, Mr. J. M. C. Scott, Mr. L. Barraclough 3

POLO BALL RACE.

In this event the competitors had to carry the ball round the trees on the northern end of the Maidan and between posts up to the Gymkhana tents. The race was run off in three heats, Captain Pratt coming in first in the first heat with Mr. L. Barraclough second. In the second heat, Mr. Griffith carried the ball up to the winning post in splendid form. In the finals, the results were :—

Mr. R. E. H. Griffith 1
Captain A. C. Pratt 2
Captain G. W. C. Lucas 3

LIVING AUNT SALLY RACE.

This was a Ladies' Nomination race, in which considerable amusement was created. The gentlemen had to wait patiently with their back to the ladies as the latter attempted to knock the top-hats off the heads of their respective nominees. The results were :—

Mrs. McChusland and Mr. Thos D. Moore..... 1
Mrs. and Mr. Shanks 2
Mrs. Maughan and Mr. A. F. Baird..... 3

THE FIGSTICKING RACE.

A stuffed bag represented the pig and it was tied to a string and trolled along the ground by a gentleman on horseback who was given a few seconds start. As the competitors seemed to touch the "pig" it would at once be pulled up and then turned round causing the chasers to start their run afresh.

Capt. G. W. C. Lucas..... 1
Mr. J. M. C. Scott..... 2

THE AFFINITY RACE.

In this event the lady had to tilt at the ring and the gentleman to take the peg. There were seven entries and the event was most keenly contested, the results being ?—

In the Affinity Race the lady had to tilt at the ring and gentleman to take the peg. There were seven entries and the ladies evinced great keenness in winning the race. Mr. St. J. and Mrs. Graham carried the ring and the peg both in faultless style at a good pace. Miss Russell missed carrying the ring just by a stroke of bad luck. Mrs. McCaugland and Mr. Moore were also less fortunate in this event than in otders. In the finals, the results were :—

Mrs. Graham and Mr. St. J. Graham..... 1
Miss Russell and Captain A. C. Pratt 2

THE CONSOLATION SCURRY.

The Consolation Scurry was run with the following results :—

Mr. E. C. Reid's b aus p Jumbo, 11st., Mr. Hewat.. 1
Mr. F. R. Hill's b aus g Archie, 11st., Mr. Graham. 2
Mr. B. H. Mundy's g a p Ali, 10st 7lbs. Mr. Franks 3

THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

After the sports the ladies and gentlemen went over to the Gymkhana grounds where the prizes were given away. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell opened the function by remarking that the sports this year were a distinct success simply through the untiring efforts of the Honorary Secretaries, Mr. Henderson Grey and Captain Pratt. To them, he said, were due the best thanks of the sporting public. At a great personal loss of time they had laboured to make the Sports a success, and it must be immensely gratifying to them to find their efforts so well responded to as was evident from the large number of entries and good attendance at the three meetings. His Excellency could not be present at the sports as was announced, and it was a sore disappointment to all present. He then asked Mrs. Russell to give away the prizes.

After the distribution Mr. E. F. Nicholson called for three cheers Mrs Russell for which were heartily given, and the proceedings terminated.

The Stuart Challege Cup for the highest number of points during the meeting was won by Mr. T. D. Moore. Sergeant Major Coy who had worked untiringly during the meeting was also given a souvenir of the meetings.

ANANDALE GYMKHANA CLUB.

New Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

Under the capable management of Captan J. Mackenzie, the energetic Honorary Secretary, the Anandale Gymkhana Club has paid its way this year and has been able to refund to the Bank a portion of debt still outstanding upon it. Captain R. G. Jelf has now been elected Honorary Secretary for next year and it has been decided to make a slight increase in the subscriptions of polo-playing members; also to enforce the wearing of Club badges. It is settled for polo tournament to commence next season on 4th June and for races to be from 13th to 20th June, thereby facilitating the entry of polo ponies for the races and making possible having the ground for the polo tournament in better condition than when the races came first.

CRICKET.

THE NATIONAL BANK C. C. vs. MINT RECREATION C. C.

A match was played on the Oval on Wednesday last between the above Clubs and resulted in a win by the National Bank Cricket Club by 32 runs. Scores :—

MINT RECREATION C. C.

Capt Willis, c Shamrao, b Sequeira	12
M A Navin, b Shamrao	0
J P Guiders, b Shamrao.....	4
C W Robinson, b Shamrao	0
J F Kelley, c Crawford, b Sequeira.....	9
C W Lander, b Shamrao	2
B Barr, c and b Shamrao	9
T G Race, c and b Sequeira.....	2
J Brown, b Shamrao	10
R Christie, not out	2
A Baker, run out.....	0
Extras.....	13
Total.....	63

NATIONAL BANK C. C.

R A Shantaram, b Robinson.....	4
R S Shamrao Ramrao, b Lander	20
E V Lermit Capt b Kelley	7
M D Shamrao, b Lander	23
K D Crawford, b Robinson	16
L A M Sequeira, b Lander	5
S S Sunderrao, c Willis b Robinson	2
B F Bamji, not out.....	7
Lisboa, c Robinson, b Kelley	2
R Reporter, b Kelley	0
W B Potnis, b Race	2
Extras.....	7
Total.....	95

WOMEN'S DARK DAYS.

Bile Beans are Nature's Great Assistant in Restoring Health and Happiness.

Every woman has her dark days—days when the hours of housework drag wearily along, and when, may-be, her bones are filled with aches and pains. Fluttering of the heart, morning sickness, headache, capricious appetite, and constipation—these are some of the commonest symptoms of female trouble, which has its origin in a disordered liver and weakened stomach, and makes martyrs of 99 out of every 100 women.

Bile Beans, by eradicating all disorders of the digestive system, banish all these distressing symptoms. They cure in Nature's own way, and ensure a sound stomach and liver and a strong constitution

Mrs. A. Mc.Donald, wife of a farm servant, of Calrossie, Nigg. N. B., tells how Bile Beans ended four years of constant misery :

"The torture and suffering I experienced from pains in the back, stomach, and chest were something dreadful," she says. "My appetite left me, and when in bed I never could get to sleep. I was a complete wreck. Some times I would be doubled up with pain, and was unable to do my housework. I was also troubled with constipation.

"This continued for four years, and during the greater part of that time I was under treatment by doctors and took medicines until I had spent almost all my means. But I never got the least bit better until I commenced with Bile Beans. I continued taking Bila Beans until I was comrletely cured I can now eat my food, sleep at night, and am in a state of perfecet health."

Bile Beans are sold in sealed boxes by all chemists, at Re. 1 - per box, or Rs. 2-4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Don't accept any pills offered loose; none are genuine Bile Beans unless sold in sealed boxes.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 21st Oct., 1907.

MUTINY WORTHIES AND BOMBAY CITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Doubtless your readers would be glad to hear of another Mutiny veteran who was with Mr. Forjett, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, as his right hand man during the night of that fearful crisis. This was Mr. Alfred Edington, the Deputy Commissioner of Police. When the Mounted Police galloped up to the gates of the Regimental Lines Mr. Forjett was facing the excited sepoys who were being kept back by the Officers, with drawn swords, appealing to him—"For God's sake, Mr. Forjett, go away," as the men were getting more and more excited; he shouted out "throw open the gates, I am prepared for them" and then, without any further palaver, dashed into the Regimental Lines with Mr. Edington and brought out the Drummer who was rescued by the sepoys when he was locked up in the Police Chowkey. The men of the Regiment were simply dumbfounded at Mr. Forjett's daring act and, strangely, never offered the slightest resistance and allowed the man to be quietly removed. Another Commissioner of Police and his Deputy would, perhaps, for peace and quietness' sake at such a crisis during a dark night, have listened to the passionate appeals of the officers and gone away, but with Mr. Forjett it was a decided—" , the sooner it is over the better." The slightest funk or indecision at the moment would have plunged the city into a terrible disorder followed up with untold destruction to life and property. Mr. Edington also took an active part with Mr. Forjett in convincing the officers, later on, of the treasonable conduct of their men at Sonapur when they saw for themselves what was being done to bring about a mutiny. It is a grateful task to connect the four prominent officials who took a very active part to wipe out any attempt for an outbreak in the City, and these were, according to a correspondent Lord Elphinstone the Governor, Col. Birdwood, Mr. Forjett, and Sir P. Melvill who used to meet at the Colonel's bungalow night after night at Girgaum to discuss matters. There is nothing to remind the present or future generations of Bombay, of Colonel Birdwood's, Mr. Edington's or Sir P. Melvill's connection with the City as there is no road or street named after them, but this might surely be done by the Bombay Municipality or the Government simply as a mark of gratitude to these Builders of the Indian Empire at a dark period of its history.

It is not certain which of the Regimental Lines was the scene of Mr. Fojett's determination to arrest the Drummer, whether at the Marine Lines or at Paltan Road. If it is the former, by a strange coincidence Mr. Forjett's son, Col. Fred Forjett who commanded that distinguished Regiment the 21st Marine Battalion—now the 12lst Pioneers—was stationed in Bombay during the nineties, and the scene of the disturbance must have created more than ordinary interest for him. Col. Birdwood was the father of Sir George Birdwood and was Commissary General, and Sir P. Melvill was the Military and Marine Secretary to Government at the time.—Yours etc.,

OBSERVER.

SWADESHI MOVEMENTS.

A Farce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The insertion of the following in your valuable columns would be gratefully appreciated by self with other shareholders of the "Gaikwar Sugar Works and Distillery Company, Limited."

Some two years ago, a glowing and brilliant prospectus was issued by Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla (Barrister-at-Law) of Poona with the object of starting a company under the name and style of "The Gaikwar Sugar Works and Distillery Company, Ltd.," at Gundevi, a small town of Baroda State, 4 miles away from Billimora, where an up-to-date sugar factory with complete machinery was sold by His Highness for a sum of Rs. 60,000.

With patronage and important concessions from His Highness, backed with able co-operation of distinguished citizens as Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart., Sirdar Navroji Pudumji, Vijbhookandas Atmaram, J. P., F. S. Chinoy, and Mr. Ghaswalla (as ex-officio), the public entertained every hope of its successful working at an early date, and thus many of H. H.'s subjects, by way of encouragement, were induced to buy some shares.

Looking at the poverty of this side of Gujarat, the public support accorded was nothing but favourable. The fitting up work and changes in the factory under expert hands would not take more than a couple of months, and though nearly two years have elapsed, nothing has been done to carry out the object for which the Company was promoted. Are not the shareholders then justified in their legitimate complaint, when they have not received anything in the shape of interest for these two years, and with no hopes of factory at all working held out to them, as contrasted with 24 per cent profit promised in the prospectus of 1905?

Enquiros in the matter by shareholders from the Agents were made, but the reply was disappointing and evasive—"Response from Gujarati people is most unsympathetic, with great exertion we have been able to dispose of 702 shares."

If the Agents are mistaken in their calculation, which deterrs them from carrying out the ends for which the Company was floated, then it is the duty of the Agents and Directors to liquidate the concern honourably, and the proceeds distributed among shareholders.

An appeal to H. H. the Gaikwar by the shareholders would not be in vain to bring His Highness's influence to bear upon the Agents in preventing this industry from dying an unnatural death, by the State buying a large number of snares, the concern being named after H. H., or to return the shareholders the money received from them. The association of H.H.'S name was a guarantee to the successful working of this industry, and which was one of the inducements for the public to enlist themselves as shareholders.

It is high time for the prestige of the Directors and Agents to come out with their explanation, as the public have lost faith in them, and not keep the shareholders a.y longer in the dark as to the real state of affairs. Work the concern and show to the public what it all means' and a hearty response will surely be accorded. The audited balance sheet that was promised since last July has not yet been received,—Yours, etc ,

P. M. MEHTA.

Naosari, October 18.

"THE OLD HOME SAVED."

Deputation of Convicts Against Sale of Gaol.

NEW YORK, October 4.

Two hundred and thirty prisoners in Caldwall Penitentiary, Essex County (N. J.), learned to-day with unconcealed delight that they were still to remain in their old home.

The gaol had been advertised for sale, and undesirables who were residents at the expense of the State were almost overcome with grief.

"But I have postponed the sale," said the auctioneer. "A committee of prisoners under the escort of two warders begged me not to destroy the building which for many of them is full of tender associations.

Reporters have been interviewing groups of convicts breaking stones and telling amazing stories with regard to the proposed sale.

One prisoner, nicknamed Blinky, pausing to wipe away a tear on the handle of his hammer said: "I guess this place will be sold over our heads. It's the only real home most of us ever had. I have been here so often that I know my way blindfolded. Reckon I have furnished concrete for every road in Jersey."

WONDERFUL TORCH.

The wonderful "water-torch" discussed at the annua meeting of the Swiss Society for Natural Science consists of a metal cylinder containing carbide of calcium which, when in contact with water, produces acetylene gas, and an arrangement for producing a self-igniting gas, phosphuretted hydrogen, which causes the acetylene gas to flame up.

A special gun has been constructed which fires the torch 3,000 yards. A squadron of battleships could fire a number of torches in a circle at this distance, and would thus be safe from a surprise attack by torpedo-boats without having exposed its own position by search-lights. The candle power of the "water torch" varies from one hundred to three thousand and the duration of light from fifty minutes to three hours.

In salvage work at sea the new invention will prove invaluable. A lifeboat can be provided with a torch, and its powerful light, seen five miles away, would attract the attention of a drowning person who in ordinary circumstances would not find the belt. The torch cannot be extinguished neither by water nor by wind.

MR. W. W. SMITH, M.A., Assistant to the Professor of Botany, Edinburgh University, has been appointed by the Secretary of State to be Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, in succession to Captain Gage, I.M.S., who has been appointed Superintendent of the Gardens, vice Dr. Prain.

THE WEATHER.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 19th October was 29·874. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—There has been no rain in this district. Calms and westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is almost clear. The maximum and minimum temperatures differed but slightly from normal and humidity was about normal at Lahore and Sirsa and considerably less at Delhi.

United Provinces.—This district has been rainless Calms and westerly winds prevail generally. The sky i cloudless. Weather during the day time was 4° to 7° warmer than usual at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad and last night's minimum 3° cooler at Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad. The air contains nearly the usual amount of moisture at Agra and Jhansi but elsewhere it is much drier than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. Wind direction was calm throughout these districts. The sky is cloudless. Last night's minimum was 60 cooler than usual at Karachi and the air was damper than usual at Jacobabad and more or less dry in other places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Rajkot and Indore and westerly or north-westerly at Bhuj, Dwarka, Bhavnagar Para and Deesa. Calm was registered at the remaining stations. Maximum temperature was 6° cooler than usual at Veraval and 5° to 6° hotter at Indore and Surat. Minimum temperature was 5° to 7° cooler than usual at Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad and Deesa. There was nearly the usual amount of moisture in the atmosphere at Veraval, Rajkot, Deesa and Neemuch but elsewhere the air was much drier than usual.

Central Provinces.—No rain has fallen in this district. Winds are southerly at Jubbulpore and north westerly at Raipur while calm was registered at every other station. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded at Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Akola and is almost free from clouds in other places. Maximum temperature was 3° to 7° higher than usual throughout the district and last night's minimum was 4° to 5° cooler at Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore. The air is considerably drier than usual throughout the district.

Konkan.—Rain in light showers has fallen locally at Karwar. The direction of air movement is easterly or south-easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao and northerly at Karwar. The sky is moderately cloudy at Karwar but is almost clear in other places. Last night's minimum was 5° higher than usual at Ratnagiri and the air was slightly dry at Ratnagiri and Mormugao.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—This district has been rainless. Winds are easterly or south-easterly at Sholapur and Bijapur and south westerly at Aurangabad. All other stations recorded calm. Yesterday's maximum was 2° to 7° in excess of normal throughout the district and the last night's minimum varied but slightly from normal. The air is much drier than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine and no rain is likely in the Konkan or over Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad. A small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Bangalore and Coimbatore where weather is slightly unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

WOMEN WORKERS FOR INDIA.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the "Times":—

Sir,—We desire to call the attention of your readers to the present call for women Church workers to go out to India for work amongst the many resident English and country born women and girls of English descent in our great Eastern Empire.

At the present moment urgent appeals are being made to the women's committee of the S. P. G. for parochial workers in the different dioceses in India. The Mothers' Union have for long been seeking for workers who will go out and start branches of the Mothers' Union, which will uphold the sanctity and dignity of the home, whether it be among our soldiers' wives, or the native Christian mothers, or those of the Eurasian race. The Girls' Friendly Society are asked to send workers experienced in its principles and organization to undertake work among younger women and girls.

The Bishops of Bombay, Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon, and Madras have each been asking for workers either in one or all of these capacities. In Lahore a body of Church workers, both voluntary and paid, carries on various parochial and educational activities in connexion with the Deaconess-house, under the direction of the Bishop. Among them is one lady, whose stipend is provided by the Girls' Friendly Society and who acts as diocesan secretary and worker for that society, as well as for the Mothers' Union, which also contributes a grant for the maintenance of its own work in the diocese. At Allahabad three ladies live in a house provided by the Bishop of Lucknow, and carry out these various agencies for parochial work. Two of them are voluntary workers, and the Mothers' Union and the Girls' Friendly Society provide conjointly £50 per annum towards the maintenance of the third; but work for more than double that number could easily be found. In Rangoon the Girls' Friendly Society gives a grant towards the support of a Church worker, and in Madras there is a Women's Settlement, working directly under the Bishop, but he has appealed strongly to the S. P. G. to send out more helpers for this important work among the European girls and women in his diocese.

There is now an urgent need for more parochial workers in Bombay, and especially for the Girls' Friendly Society. A lodge has lately been opened in a populous part of the city, the aim of which is not only to befriend the poorer Eurasian girls when they leave the schools or orphanages, but also to be a home for industrial training, in which they may receive such technical instruction as will fit them to become children's nurses, maids, or ladies' maids in Anglo-Indian families.

To any earnest hearted Churchwomen desirous of devoting themselves to the Master's work abroad there is a very real field of service. The uplifting of the tone of those who are representatives of the Christian religion in a heathen country must tend to the spread of the Gospel of Christ.

It does not present the same difficulties as are met by those who go out for more direct missionary work, for a colloquial knowledge of the native languages for household purposes is alone necessary.

In nearly all cases board and lodging are offered, but at present neither of the three societies is able to supply full stipends to any worker. Help might be given in travelling expenses and other ways to ladies with some small means of their own and who could give proof of suitability, both physically and spiritually, to undertake any one of the above-mentioned opportunities for furthering God's work in India.

Further particulars will be gladly given by any of the undersigned.

Beatrice B. Temple, President of Committee of Women's Work, S.P.G., care of the Secretary, 19, Delahay street, Westminster.

Mary E. Sumner, Central President of the Mothers' Union, The Close, Winchester.

Eleanor J. Chute, President of Central Council of the Girls' Friendly Society, The Vyne, Basingstoke.

SULTAN'S JEWELS ARRIVE.

To be Offered in Pledge for £150,000.

The Sultan of Morocco's jewels arrived in Paris on October 4th. This is evidently a surprise to the best-informed Moroccans in the French capital, as the "Daily Mail" representative who called upon Mohammed El Tazi, financial agent to the Sultan, the other day received a denial of the report of their expected arrival.

It was pointed out that the statement had been made by M. Viot, the delegate of the French holders of the Moroccan debt. "No, such a thing is impossible," was the reply.

Notwithstanding, the jewels have reached the French capital, and the "Daily Mail" is able to state on the best authority that they are intended to be offered in pledge for a personal loan of £150,000. The jewels, which are contained in three small leather cases, are estimated to be worth between £320,000 and £400,000.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Hague Conference.

The Conference at its seventh plenary sitting on September 27 adopted numerous reports and voted various drafts of conventions which constitute the result of the labours of the Fourth Committee.

The Conference unanimously adopted the four articles regulating the treatment of the crews of an enemy's merchant vessels captured by a belligerent, and the two articles which exempt from capture both fishing boats which are engaged in coast fisheries and vessels devoted to scientific, religious, or philanthropic missions. It also adopted a *vœu* which invites the Powers, pending the adoption of special regulations, to apply as far as possible to naval warfare the principles of the Convention of 1899 regarding land warfare.

Complimentary speeches were delivered by M. de Beaufort, Vice-President of the Conference and former Dutch Foreign Secretary, and the President, M. Nelidoff. M. de Beaufort intimated that the Queen of Holland, associating herself most cordially with the sentiments of gratitude which had been expressed towards the august initiator of the Conference, the Emperor of Russia, had experienced the most lively satisfaction at the desire expressed in favour of the Hague as the meeting place of the next gathering.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed (27th) :—

SUBMARINE MINES.

The conclusion of the proceedings in the Third Committee, which were reported at length in my despatch yesterday, may be summarised as follows. The Committee adopted without a vote the three articles which impose upon the Powers which lay mines the general obligation to take all possible measures for the security of peaceful navigation and specify certain essential precautions. Turkey entered a reservation bearing upon the degree of responsibility incurred.

In regard to the article which binds the contracting Powers to adopt as soon as possible appliances in the sense of a preceding article by which uncontrolled mines are automatically rendered innocuous, the British delegation proposed an amendment fixing at one year the period in which the appliances must be adopted in the case of floating and three years in the case of anchored mines. When a vote was taken seventeen Powers, including France and Japan, supported the British amendment; nine Powers—Germany, America, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, Roumania, Russia, and Turkey—opposed, and there were ten declared obstentions and eight absent. The amendment having thus failed to obtain an "absolute" majority, the Committee adopted the original article without a vote

The last article, which defines the duration of the convention and provides for its renewal, having also been adopted, the whole draft of the convention was voted subject to reserves on the part of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Montenegro, Sweden, and Turkey which had been foreshadowed in the course of the debate The ayes numbered thirty-eight, and the delegations of six Powers were absent.

The draft of a convention concerning the rights and duties of neutral Powers in case of maritime war was read at a final meeting of the committee of examination of the Third Committee at the Hague on Saturday.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs (20th) :—

The "comito d'examen," which includes representatives of all the great naval Powers, has, however, to-day, adopted unanimously the following important article bearing upon a subject which has been keenly debated :—

"Belligerent ships of war cannot revictual in neutral ports and roads except to complete their normal supplies in time of peace.

"These ships cannot in neutral ports and roads take in fuel except in order to reach the nearest port of their own country. They may, however, take in the fuel necessary to fill their ordinary bunkers ("pour completer leur plein des soutes proprement dites") when they are in neutral countries which have adopted this method of determining the amount of fuel to be furnished.

"Revictualling does not entail the right to prolong the period of stay in port ("la duree legale du sejour") If, however, according to the laws of the neutral State, these ships do not receive coal until twenty-four hours after their arrival, the period of stay is prolonged by twenty-four hours."

The last sentence of the second paragraph, giving in certain cases the right to fill ordinary bunkers, was, at a previous meetings of the "comite," and upon the proposal of Russia, adopted by eleven votes, Great Britain, America, and Japan abstaining.

The most important question upon which no agreement has been reached concerns the length of time during which belligerent warships may remain in neutral ports. The debates have been based upon the British, Spanish, and Japanese proposals to endorse, in effect, the twenty-four hours' rule, and the divergent Russian proposal to leave the neutral States to decide the length of stay to be allowed. As I have previously stated, Germany has attempted to get the application of the twenty-four hours' rule limited to ports, roads, and territorial waters "situated in the immediate proximity of the theatre of war." Russia supported this proposal, and her representatives said they could not agree to have "what was called the twenty-four hours' rule that was established by the internal legislation of Great Britain and that of some other States" regarded as a universal rule.

The German proposal was strenuously opposed by the British representatives, who argued that the theatre of a naval war is in fact unlimited, and that the twenty four hours' rule adopted by England forty-five years ago, and accepted by a great number of other States, has stood the test of experience, and possesses the great advantage of giving neutrals a definite rule to apply.

On September 30 the "Times" correspondent wrote :—The Conference appears to be somewhat ashamed of the result of its humanitarian deliberations on the subject of submarine mines. Any reference to its shortcomings in this respect at the next plenary sitting is regarded with feelings of nervous apprehension, and in order to prevent a public protest in the Knights' Hall against its discreditable action the menace of a possible abandonment of its miserably inadequate decisions on mines is being freely employed. The world would hardly be the loser if this threat were carried out. The mines Convention, as mutilated by the reporter, M. Streit, and the small committee of revision, is not only inadequate, it is vitiated by contradictory provisions. Anchored mines, it says, must become innocuous when once they have broken loose from their moorings. This implies a recognition of the peril which these mines involve for peaceful shipping. Yet the proposed Convention permits the employment of such mines anywhere and everywhere on the open seas, practically beyond all knowledge of neutrals and certainly beyond all control of the belligent who laid them Secondly, the proposed rules actually give greater license in the use of this arm to Powers which are backward in providing their floating mines with appliances which would render them innocuous within a time limit. Such Powers may scatter mines broadcast without any regard for the consequences, while the more conscientious Powers who have introduced humanitarian appliances will doubtless be held responsible for their uniform employment. The proposed Convention really reflects as little credit upon the heads as upon the hearts of its real authors.

Oct. 1.—It is understood that the "comites" which are dealing with obligatory arbitration and with the scheme for the establishment of a new Court of Arbitral Justice have practically completed their labours, and that the reports which are being prepared on these subjects by Baron Guillaume (Belgium) and Mr. Scott (America) will be ready for submission to a plenary sitting of the First Committee by about the end of the week. In the case of the Court of Arbitral Justice, the main object of prosecuting the groundwork of the scheme at the Hague appears to be to satisfy the "amour propre" of certain delegations which had identified themselves with it. In view of the diversity of opinion in the Conference with regard to details, it is understood that the scheme will only be presented in the form of a suggestion to the Governments represented at the Hague, and that it will not even contain a tentative solution of the question of the distribution of Judges. A great deal of the work accomplished at the Hague, even when it has been embodied in the definite draft of a Convention, as in the case of various regulations affecting international relations in naval warfare, has been prejudicially influenced by the same considerations which have prevented a radical agreement regarding the proposed new permanent Court. The foreign policy of certain Great Powers has come into play, and they appear to have openly or tacitly bargained with each other regarding the repective portions of credit with which, according to official arrangements they are to emerge from the Hague Conference.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

The "Times" correspondent writes from Berlin (Sep. 27) :—The bulk of the German Press continues to indulge in futile attempts to discover which of the two parties to the Anglo-Russian Agreement has secured the greater advantage by the Convention. On this point no two journals are of one mind, and these self-appointed critics may, therefore, safely be left to decide this momentous question among themselves. A greater degree of unanimity, on the other hand, is to be observed in the reflections which are induced by the fact that Great Britain and Russia have compounded their differences and have been released from their more urgent apprehensions in the Middle and Far East. The axiom that Anglo-Russian rivalry in Asia was "irreconcilable" was too deeply rooted in the German mind for its refutation to prove generally acceptable. While the more ardent adherents of this dogma endeavour to cover their confusion by insinuating that Russia has merely acquiesced in the Convention in order to gain time for the ultimate realisation of her ambitions in Asia, others suggest that Great Britain cherishes the ulterior design of making use of Russia as a cat's-paw in European politics. Apart from actual probabilities, the logic of these inferences is seriously at fault.

Another section of opinion is represented by the Bismarckian school of political philosophy. The "Hamburger Nachrichten," which has learned but little and forgotten a great deal since the days when the first Chancellor thundered in its columns from his place of exile at Friedrichsruh, reminds Prince Bulow that German interests to-day as much as ever demand that points of friction between England and other Powers should be carefully maintained. In other quarters, it may be added, Prince Bulow is accused of frittering away his time in negotiations with the various "enfants terribles" of the "bloc" to the neglect of pressing problems of high policy. The Bismarckian organ finally exhorts the Imperial Chancellor at least to prevent the Anglo-Russian "entente," as the Agreement is called, from extending to spheres in which vital German interests are concerned. Similarly, the Agrarian "Deutsche Tageszeitung" denies that "from the point of view of Imperial interests" Germany has any reason to greet with satisfaction a settlement of differences between two Powers which might have been turned to the German advantage. In detail, moreover, the Anglo-Russian Convention, notably with respect to Persia, is interpreted by these journals as a possible menace to legitimate expansion on the part of Germany in the commercial sphere.

These misgivings are also to be found repeated in various forms in the smoothest utterances of the "well-informed" Press. The "Cologne Gazette" admits that two Powers cannot be prevented from settling their differences and safeguarding their interests as they think fit. Nevertheless, the Rhenish journal takes occasion to observe that third parties also have their inalienable rights, and that in the economic struggle in Persia, for example, Germany, who has never cherished any but commercial ambitions in that region, will have to show that she is an efficient competitor. From the concluding remarks of this journal it may be gathered that in some quarters there is an expectation that in process of time British and Russian trade in Persia will trespass upon each other's spheres of influence, and that new points of friction will be created to the advantage of third parties.

As to Russian opinion, the "Novoe Vremya," in an article headed "Great Britain and Germany" (Sept. 27), says:—"The Convention can serve as an instrument either for peace or for war. Which it is to be depends on the attitude of the other Powers and ourselves, for in a "rapprochement" with Great Britain we attract the antipathy of Powers which have hitherto been hostile to her and confirm our sympathy with those Powers which have been friendly to her."

The extreme Radical journal "Tovarishch" remarks:—Russia may be satisfied in losing so little. She would not have signed such a treaty five years ago, when she was dreaming of an expedition into India, or was at least ready to threaten Great Britain on the first favourable occasion.

The "Bourse Gazette" says:—Inasmuch as the form of the Convention is unprecedented, it will not be surprising if Persia, behind whose back the experiment is being conducted, expresses discontent. The danger of the situation is increased by the fact that there exists in Europe a "tertius gaudens" who in certain given circumstances may be desirous of increasing the suspicions of the new "Sick Man" in the East. Russian and British diplomacy should make heroic efforts thoroughly to convince Persia by deeds and not words that neither Russia nor Great Britain is pursuing secret aims in Persia or contemplating any intrigues against the independence or integrity of that country.

Berlin, Sept. 29 "Times."—The "North-German Gazette" draws attention to the international importance which inevitably attaches to the definite and practically final settlement of the points of friction between England and Russia. The German Government, it is added, has not been surprised by the issue of the negotiations, with the purpose of which it was fully acquainted. Germany has never cherished political ambitions either in Persia and Afghanistan or in Tibet, and her commercial interests in Persia are adequately secured. The Berlin semi-official organ's South German contemporary the "Suddeutsche Reichs-correspondenz," employs precisely similar language, and in congratulating he two parties upon their agreement, it observes :—A policy which would have attempted either to obstruct or to frustrate the understanding between England and Russia would have been regarded on the Neva and on the Thames as meddle-some interference in matters which concern the two Powers alone, and would have been a deliberate provocation to a general and intimate coalition against us. The deligent attention which Germany bestows upon her relations with both England and Russia permitted of no other course but to adopt the attitude of friendly expectancy, which, upon the strength of repeated assurances with regard to the purpose of the negotiations, we have assumed from the outset.

With these utterances the German Government proclaims its adhesion to the principle of non-interference in negotiations in which German interests are not concerned and associates itself with Prince Bulow's declaration in the Reichstag that in the case of the Anglo-Russian Convention Germany has no reason to "look askance" at the settlement.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.—The "Russkoe Znamya," completely abandoning its rabid Anglophobia, expresses satisfaction that the Convention has been concluded. The "Novoe Vremya," in addition to the favourable comments already telegraphed, makes the "amende honorable" for its previous aspersions against the alleged perfidy of England towards France, and makes the pregnant remark that the Convention brings Russia into closer relations with England's allies and friends, and draws her further away from England's rival, Germany. The "Bourse Gazette" emphasises the fact that the Convention has been concluded at the time of Russia's prostration and expects that it will lead to the reinstatement of Russia in her former place in the councils of Europe.

As far as Russia is concerned, this necessarily implies a revival of interest in Balkan affairs. The "Russ" dwells on the fact that Russia, by recognising the special interests of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf, affirms the abandonment of the project of railway extension to the Gulf. The policy of expansion in the Far and Middle East being thus definitely surrendered, Russia's energies are available nearer home.

Oct. 1 :—The "Novoe Vremya," in a leading article reviewing foreign Press opinions on the Anglo-Russian Convention, formulates scathing charges against Germany. For fifteen years, it says, German policy has been based on the sowing of discord between Russia and England With this object Russia was inveigled into Asiatic ad ventures. The Convention of Aug. 31 entirely displaces the axis of German policy. It is, therefore, not surprising that the German organ proclaim their dislike of the Agreement with regard to Persia more or less overtly. But the "Novoe Vremya" finds that they have overlooked the most material aspect, which is destined chiefly to affect German policy—namely, the fact accentuated by the French Press that Russia will once more become an important factor in European affairs "Our agree ment with England may obviously be regarded as the first political success since Mukden and Tsu Shima. Russian influence in Europe, undermined by two years of luckless war, is reasserting itself in a differ ent but none the less real form. The further this policy is extended the more isolated becomes the Power which at the present moment embodies the one and only serious menace to European peace."

ALL THE CREW SAVED.

Final Rescues from the Wrecked Leon XIII.

LONDON, October 4.

The whole of the crew of the wrecked ship Leon XIII, off the West Coast of Clare, have now been rescued.

As reported in the "Daily Mail," thirteen were landed up to last night, and remaining eight, after passing two days and nights on the vessel, were brought ashore to-day by boats from H. M. S. Arrogant, which was sent by the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

The final rescues were effected in the presence of a large crowd of people, who speedily attended to the wants of the suffering seamen, and expressed their admiration for the lifeboatmen, constguards, and fishermen who have worked so heroically.

The Leon, it will be remembered, ran ashore on Wednesday morning, so that eight of the crew passed two days and two nights on the ship.

The condition of the men landed to day was even worse than that of their comrades who were brought ashore last night.

They were all on the point of starvation, and terribly chilled by exposure to the heavy seas and gales.

They had had no food for over forty-eight hours.

The provisions on board were aft and totally under water, and the ship was so submerged that the crew had either to huddle together in a corner or cling to the rigging.

In this position they remained, while heavy seas swept over the collapsing ship, and there was a danger that at any moment the vessel would break up.

The following telegram, signed by the Mayor of the City, the High Sheriff, and the Town Clerk of Limerick, was received to-day by Lloyd's agents at Kilrush :—

"On behalf of the citizens of Limerick, we send heartiest congratulations to you and the gallant rescuers of the crew of the Leon XIII, for the unequalled heroism which resulted so successfully, and which was worthy of the best traditions of Irish bravery the world over."

THE DUMA ELECTIONS.

Results Among the Peasantry.

It is now apparent that the results of the elections among the peasantry are almost identical with those of preceding elections, though there has been a slight increase in the number of Constitutional Democrat successes.

Eighteen members of the second Duma have already been again returned by the peasant electors, says the "Globo" correspondent at St Petersburg.

Exact calculations are made the more difficult owing to the fact that the majority of delegates shelter themselves behind the vague designation of "Impartials," but it is clear that about 60 per cent. of the peasant delegates belong to the Opposition.

Up to the present, however, the Left has fared very badly in the first-stage elections among the small land owners. On previous occasions the strength of the Opposition in this quarter was about 44 per cent., whereas it now stands at about 25 per cent.

BY THE WAY.

£160 COTTAGES.

Is there some trade mystery behind the story that you cannot build a cottage in the country for less than £300, and that the £300 cottage itself represents nearer £500 when the land is paid for? A chance discussion of the subject between a lawyer of great experience and a builder with ideas and a record of achievements brings a surprising variant of this legend. The lawyer is responsible for estates upon which not a little cottage-building is done, and as he seemed as surprised as the writer at the figures which the builder was able to show, other people may find them not without interest. Of course, there are cottages and cottages; some which the builder is putting up cost £280 apiece, exclusive of the cost of the land, but these are really villas. Those of which he is proudest cost £160 each, plus the land. "I won't use the term 'jerry-builder,' said the cautious lawyer; "but, what about repairs?" "I am building them," was the answer, "for—the architect, who, as you know, does not tolerate new property which needs repairs. I shall be delighted for you to examine every brick and every bit of timber and every fitting in the cottages." Which sounds reasonable enough.

BACK TO THE LAND.

Official publications have shown us of late that it is hopeless to expect people to go back to the land while there is no place in which they may decently live; it is equally hopeless to expect landlords to put up places when the cost is so high. If, however, good cottages can be built for £160, then surely a man may combine philanthropy with a fair business investment. The cottage is, of course, not a mansion in size, it has only two bedroome—one 14ft. by 11ft., the other about 11ft. square; but a third can be added for an additional £14. The scale applies only to a certain part of Kent, for if the distance be remote from headquarters there might be an additional outlay of 10 per cent. for conveyance of materials. With that added, however, there seems to be a sound business scheme available in a district where the one crying need is cottages, where the place cannot develop because workers are unable to get a covering for their heads, though land is abundant and cheap. As a matter of public interest the subject seems worth consideration.

THE DIGNITY OF TOOTING.

A note in this column complaining of the sketchiness and lack of detail in some of our topographical works has brought the writer an unexpected reply in the form of a model history of —tooting! Tooting, of which, perhaps because of its name, it is the fashion to make fun, has a history in comparison with which that of the aristocratic West End is as the story of a mushroom. Mr. W. E. Mordeo, churchwarden and sometime overseer, has enshrined it all in a noble volume. For the sake of its past, Tooting deserves to be treated with respect, Its story of chanting monks, its fight for its sacred treasure coveted by King Hal, a fight made by some who forgot to return the treasure they saved, its fight for its Common, its struggle with social problems long before they seemed of sufficient importance to Parliament to necessitate legislation—these and a thousand other details of genuine interest Mr. Morden has rescued from parish records, from registers, from churchwardens' and overseers' accounts, and from the biographies of local worthies. There is not a page in the book which does not give life and reality to a past which dignifies Tooting. There is little better—nothing more interesting—in all the thousand books devoted to London and its environs. But none save a lover of his subject would have undertaken the toil. It would have been too big a task for the ordinary maker of books of commerce.

EARLY PROBLEMS.

When did Poor Law authorities first board-out pauper children? Tooting began two centuries ago, when it sent its pauper children to be lodged at "Wendsor farm" at 3s. each per week. The poor at home were even more cheaply accommodated, for, exactly a century later, we read of an agreement with a Mr. Angier of Mitcham "to receive the poor of our parish, and maintain all sent him at his own proper cost at the rate of two shillings and ninepence per head per week; being first sent to him Clothed in new apparel. He afterwards to provide each in sickness and in health with Meat, Drink, Washing, Lodging, Clothing, and every Thing else necessary for a decent support of Life free of all Expense to the Parish, except the Two shillings and ninepence abovementioned." Pauper prices have risen since then. They had no Compensation Act then, but they did pay a shilling, compounding a deodand accruing to the lord of the manor when a clerk at the Arsenal was pitched from his chise into one of the gravel pits of the Common and killed. The lord of the manor got the shilling.

THE ESSENTIAL PROFISO.

In the History of Tooting occur many quaint entries showing how the health of the people was safeguarded. There is nothing there more startling, however, than an entry which a friend has excavated from some old minutes of the Foundling Hospital. Bearing an eighteenth century date, there is the followng resolution : "It having been reported that a number of children at present in the hospital are suffering from a serious skin disease, and that this tends to lower the standard of health of the children; resolved that the clothing of all such children be placed for three hours each day in the oven—after the bread is drawn!" It is devcutly to be hoped that before the baking, the children also were drawn—from the clothes.

NIGHT-LIGHT SPORT.

Reading the line on the posters, "Golf by Torch-light," many people dived into their papers in the expectation of finding that some enterprising golf club had fixed up an installation of electric lights or at least of Wells lights, round their course. The actual facts disappointed them. No doubt if the scheme were at all practicable it would be tried, for golf clubs, no matter if they do plead poverty to the assessment committees, can afford pretty well everything. But night-light sport is not practicable. It has been tried, and failed. They attempted football on a field illuminated by the Wells light. It was a success. Up to a certain point men and ball did well enough, but the light was not sufficient for all purposes. A man dribbling fast for goal would suddenly disappear in the internals of his own or somebody's else's shadow, and the ball would flit hither and thither encircled by a sable aureole, so to speak. If a successful artificial light could be evolved there would be a fortune in football played by night. They did once finish a cricket match at the Oval by gaslight, but that was an accident, and not one to be deliberately repeated.

GOLDEN GOLF.

Still, as has been said, if any body of men could afford to pay for the luxury of such an aid to nocturnal sport in the open, it would be the golfers. Without consulting any statistics on the subject, one might says offhand that the golf clubs must be the wealthiest sporting institutions in the country, with wealth exceeding even that of the most thriving racecourse companies. Three hundred new golf clubs came into existence in the United Kingdom last year. The capital invested in these ventures must be prodigious. One is in process of formation at the present moment which perhaps may serve as some guide to the others. A couple of men with £16,000 to spare have bought up a place within easy reach of town and are converting it into golf links. The sum named is capital expenditure on the estate. The hundreds spent in the spring—abortively spent through the dry weather, and the hundreds which are about to be spent as soon as the wet arrives—on making the greens do not count. They are paying £900 a year in wages, yet when all is settled, they will get a handsome return on their money.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Japan Line steamer, Riojun Maru 2,979 tons, Captain T. Irisawa, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Kobe with a General cargo and one deck passenger.

The steamer Benic, 1,899 tons, Captain W Jide N Guy, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Rangoon with a cargo of petrolium.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W. Rothwell, R H R arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr F Cresswell, Rev Chrichton, Mrs Ramabhai, Mr Sorabji Mrs Deoji and 2 children and 207 deck passengers.

The steamer Sarasvati, 443 tons, Captain A, C. Flandres, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Greenock, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

The steamer Eupiectela, 2,507 tons, Captain T. Powell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Batoun, with a cargo of 5,009-tons, petroleum oil in bulk.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Koerber, 3,163 tons, Captain A. Forest, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Nasari, 911 tons Captain J. L. Micre, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kola 510 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 10 cases opium 1 cabin and 136 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence ..... Comdr C W Shearme ..... R I Marine
Patrick Stewart ..... Capt W A Tindall ..... I G T S
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator ..... Capt G Holloway ..... Survey Sd

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge ..... Comdr S D Vale ..... R I Marine
H M S High flyer ..... Capt C S Hickley ..... R Navy
R I M S Northbrook ..... Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr T A Le Birty ..... R I Marine
R I M S Minto ..... Lieut D Goldsmith ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 19.

Alcana	2311	Morgan	W & A G & Co
Baronaudrossen	2774	Kennedy	K Nixon & Co
Benue	1899	Ogg	Shaw Wallace & Co
Capri	2781	Belsito	P & R S N Co
Dunbar	2410	Lee	W & A G & Co
Eupiectela	2507	Powell	
Gard	571	Andreasen	F F Campbell & Co
John Hardie	2816	McMillen	F Muir & Co
Kyiesaki	1976	Lennox	K Nixon & Co
Nawab	2141	Elliott	T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda	1966	Williams	M M & Co
Onda	3409	Garland	M M & Co
Peninsular	2919	Palmer	P & O Co
Sarasvati	443	Flanders	De S N Co
Shahnoor	1783	Foster	E Tajbhoy
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Najam	2751	Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer	1922	Pilling	E Tajbhoy
Shah Nasir	2 55	Grant	Shah N N Co
Shah Allum	1917	Davison	E Tajbhoy
Sofala	3426	Shepherd	M M & Co
Vanrhall	2345	Bradbering	The Captain
Vellore	3186	Pathe	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
D&E	Walton Hall	3363	Leary	K'chi	26-10	K Nixon & Co
P	Clan Murray	3151	Dall	Chittagong	26-10	F Muir & Co
K	Firooni	2096	Watson	Jeddah	26-10	B & P S N Co
L	Moshtari	1173	Gore	P Gulf	26-10	B & P S N Co
M	Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldoin	Jeddah	24-10	The Shah S N Co
N	Falls of Moress	3457	Harvie	Philadelphia	26-10	R A Wills
N	Umvolasi	1976	Keen	M'borough	23-10	W & A G & Co
O	Puri	643	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Mangalore	21-10	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nagar	19-10	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Chyebassa	3091	Stevenson	Antwerp	24-10 M M & Co
6	Malta	3899	Peters	Shargh-i	29-10 P & O Co
7	F Ferdinand	3843	Matcovich	Kobe	25-10 A L
8	Koerber	3240	Foresti	Trieste	1-11 A L S N Co
9	Wildenfels	3559	Raising	K'chi	24-10 Glade & Co
10 & 11	City of York	3235	Wish	K'chi	26-10 K N & Co
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	26-10 P & O Co
15	Riojun Maru	4805	Irisawa	Kobe	27-10 N Y Kaisha
16	Nasari	912	Lemiere	Basrah	19-10 B & P S N Co

M W D D

Ipswich	513	Pelling	N F	Shah S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa	936	McDiarmid	K'chi	21-10 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Riojun Maru s	Irisawa	Kobe, Sept 15
	Benue s	Rangoon	Rangoon, Oct 9
19	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Oct 17
	Sarasvati s	Flanders	Greenock, Sept 17
	Eupiectela s	Powell	Batoum, Sept 27
	Koerber s	Foresti	Trieste, Oct 3
20	Kola s	Cole	Persian Gulf &c,

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Oriental s	Palmer	Aden
	Nasari s	Micre s	Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Moshtari, for persian Gulf, &c,
" Benue, for Rangoon, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
14	Lord Kelvin	Calcutta
15	Ras Dara	London
15	Loodiana	Calcutta
18	Umfuli	Calcutta
18	Teesta	Straits

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

18	Clan Ranald	Coast
18	City of Coriuth	London
19	Nurani	Calcutta
20	Dunera	Calcutta
22	Umkazi	Natal
26	Nizam	Bombay
30	Totomi Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 19.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 4 hogsheads condiments, N K Jussawalla; 105 cwts horns, J M Rehimtoola; 140 cwts horns, Croft Mody and Co; 17 bales carpets, S Megjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—511 bales cotton dy, K Visram and Co; 100 bales cotton fly, K Hurmukhrai and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 10 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co; 60 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 2,199 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers; 85 bales twist, N Curseljee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

W Ildenfels s—15 bales twist, D B Petit and Co; 75 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons; 5 bales twist, Kharas Bros; 21 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of York s—1,003 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 900 cwts poppyseed, 2,500 cwts mowrseed, John Pachiri.

FOR PORT SAID.

Umvolosi s—6,027 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

E F Ferdinand s—750 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 700 bales twist, M M Esmbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

E F Ferdinand s—500 bales twist, G Cotton and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

314 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

There will be a Lecture on Fuzes and Projectiles at the B V A Club on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 p. m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

315 E H Co.

Parade on Wednesday the 23rd inst. at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p. m. and proceed to Middle Ground to man defence Light.

316 LEAVE.

Leave of absence is granted to No C A E Huard No 2 Company from 1st November 1907 to 31st October 1908.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

287. Detail for the ensuing week ending Saturday the 26th instant.

To-day Monday the 21st—"K" Coy Scottish High School Parade 3-30 p m on company parade ground.
Tuesday the 22nd—"M" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 3-30 p m.
II—"I" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-15 p m.
III—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-45 p m.
IV—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p.m.
V—Bugle Practice at St Mary's College, Byculla at 8 30 p m.
Wednesday the 23rd—Commanding Officer's Parade.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m.
II—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m.
Thursday the 24th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.
II—"L" Coy Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.
III—"I", "K" and "M" Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.
Friday the 25th—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.
II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m.
Saturday the 26th—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 7-30 a m.

288 Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters by Thursday next, the 24th instant, for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

289 Staff—Sergt-Instr W Taylor, having reported his arrival on the 18th instant is taken on the strength of the Corps from that date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE CORPUSCULAR THEORY OF MATTER.

Professor J. J. Thomson's Royal Institution lectures on "The Corpuscular Theory of Matter," delivered in the spring of 1906, have now been expanded and issued in book form by Messrs. Constable. Most of our readers will be aware that the basis of the theory is electricity, and that its objects to construct a model atom. This model is composed of specified arrangements of positive and negative electricity, the attractions and of repulsions of the charges in the atom obeying the law of the inverse square. At the outset the lecturer plainly states that the object of the theory is physical rather than metaphysical. From his point of view, a theory of matter is not so much a creed as a policy, its aim being to connect or co-ordinate phenomena apparently diverse, but first and foremost to suggest, stimulate, and to direct experiment. Negative electricity occurs as very fine particles to which the name of "corpuscles" is given. In all circumstances they are of the same size and carry the same quantity of electricity. The discussion of the theory naturally begins with a discription of the discovery and the properties of "corpuscles." The reader will remember that the term "electron" was proposed by Dr. Johnstone to replace "corpuscle" the atom or indivisible quantity of electricity. Atoms or grups of atoms carrying one or more electrons are called "ions." The origin of the mass of the corpuscle arising from the charge of electricity occupies the second chapter, and the properties are conveniently summarised in the third. These properties are then applied to the explanation of some physical phenomena, beginning with the conduction of electricity by metals. It has for some time been supposed that to the motion of corpuscles diffused throughout metals many of the properties of the latter may fairly be ascribed. Thus, Drude showed that on this assumption an approximately correct value may be found for the ratio of the thermal and electrical conductivities of pure metals. Lorentz proved that the theory would account for the long-wave radiation from hot bodies. Professor Thomson shows that if the theory be stated in its usual form, so many corpuscles are required that their specific heat would exceed the specific heat of the metal. He therefore modifies the theory so as to escape this difficulty, and at the same time the ratio above mentioned is confirmed, and the long-wave radiation accounted for.

THE MODEL ATOM.

In the final chapters we have a discussion of the properties of an atom composed of corpuscles and of positive electricity, and we are shown how they resemble in many respects those of the atoms of the chemical elements. The special advantage of this method are pointed out. "I think that a theory which enables us to picture a kind of model atom and to interpret chemical and physical results in terms of such model may be useful, even though the models are crude, for if we picture to ourselves how the model atom must be behaving in some particular chemical or physical process, we not only gain a very vivid conception of the process, but also often suggestions that the process under consideration must be connected with other processes, and thus further investigation are promoted by this method; it also has the advantage of emphasising the unity of chemical and electrical action." Finally we have a discussion of the three methods in which the number of corpuscles in an atom may be determined—by finding the ratio of the energy in a beam of primary Rontgen rays passing through a gas to that in the secondary Rontgen rays emitted by the gas through which the primary rays are passing; by determining the opacity of a substance to cathode rays; and assuming that the dispersion of monatomic gases is of the same order as for diatomic gases, we could utilise the optical properties of bodies. All three methods confirm the result that the number of corpuscles in the atom is proportional to the atomic weight. In the latter case there arises the objection that if the spectrum of a body springs from the vibrations of the corpuscles in the atoms the number of corpuscles would have to be very much larger than that of lines in the spectrum, and, a fortiori, very much larger than the atomic weight. How interesting, by the way, it would be should the number prove a definite multiple of the atomic weight! Professor Thomson disposes of the objection by observing that the majority of the lines in the spectrum may not arise from atoms when in the normal state. When there is luminosity the gas is at a high temperature or an electric current is passing through it. In either care, the normal atom is accompanied by positively charged ions and negatively electrified corpuscles. He compares the positively electrified ion and the corpuscles to a solar system, to the sun and its planets, and gives an ingenious application of the results obtained by Sir G. Darwin in his paper on "Periodic Orbits." It is rarely that more than modicum of mathematics is required by the reader, and it is needless to add that the author presents his case with the lucidity which characterised his "Electricity and Matter."

READING AND RESEARCH.

We mentioned some time ago that Dr. Laisant, of the "Ecole Polytechnique," of Paris, addressed to the leaders of mathematical research in Europe and America an interrogatory as to their methods of work, &c. Among the questions put were the following, the replies to which will be of interest to workers in other fields than that of mathematics. Generally speaking, what importance do you attach to reading in mathematical research? What advice would you give to a young mathematician who has had the ordinary mathematical training and is about to undertake original work? Before entering upon a piece of research work do you attempt to assimilate what has been done on the same subject? or do you prefer to work independently of what others have accomplished in the same field, save, of course, with such reading as is necessary to verify the results you have obtained? The general trend of the answers to these questions is to the effect that for the young aspirant it is in the first place all-essential that he should extend and complete his acquaintance with the broad outlines of the work of his predecessors. At the same time it is quite permissible for him to embark upon original research at this early stage, so long as his results are of no greater importance than may be embodied in a few notes or a thesis. It is impossible to read everything that has been written, and the young student should make a careful choice as to what he will read among the writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Here and there he will find the work of some great investigation in the particular domain for which he has some aptitude and he then profitably occupy himself in straightening out loose ends or in continuing the investigations already achieved. But there is little unanimity as to how far the process of reading should be carried. On the whole it is felt that even if the student in the course of his labours has arrived at results obtained by others in the past, there has been no loss of time in reality. For the student after all has discovered where his real aptitudes lie and it is no small thing to have had a preliminary canter so to speak in developing his personal ideas. Thanks to the "Encyclopædia" the "Jahrbuch" the "Repertorium," the "Bulletin" and the like, the verification of work done is nowadays greatly facilitated. Still, it cannot be much fun to find at the end of the labour of months that one has discovered the Mediterranean.

"OUR FATHERS HAVE TOLD US."

Some of the replies are distinctly of value. One of our English professors boldly states that he never has time to read, and that in any case he finds it much easier to examine a question himself than to read what others have written upon it. Boltzmann whose sad death was such a blow to science, never consulted the works of others until the last moment before the publication of his researches. His advice to the young student was simple enough, "Ayez due genie." Moritz Cantor, looking at it from the historical point of view, advices inquirers to read everything. There is nothing written from which something may not be learned. To another the importance of reading varies with the temperament of the reader. Some read more easily than others, and, as scientific work ought to be a pleasure, each should take his pleasure where he finds it. In many cases the student who follows up his own ideas will soon find that, consciously or unconsciously, others will rise to the surface. Here it is of comparatively little importance whether the work he is doing has been done previously by others. In fact, in mathematics it will be very seldom that the young investigator finds a virgin field. The essential thing is that the beginner shall obtain the self-confidence that is born of success. In England there is far too much stress laid on furnishing the students with problems and ideas. Individual thinking is not sufficiently encouraged. Dr. Laisant himself, while advising the reading of the great masterpieces, sounds a note of warning. Read as long as what you are reading interests you; follow your own tastes and temperament. The moment a thought comes to you that is likely to be fruitful if followed up, set to work upon it, even if you have to interrupt your reading. There is no doubt that reading may be abused and the young should confine their attention to the masterpieces. Even here it be well to persist only so long as the book or the memoir is found to stimulating. The fruitful thought should be allowed to germinate and should be pursued and developed until further progress is felt to be impossible. Then is the psychological moment for recourse to those have previously studied the subject, Perhaps, after all, the mixed method is the best. It is probably true as Arago once remarked "le savant, chercheur, est toujours un erudit." We cannot afford to ignore the methods of our predecessors.

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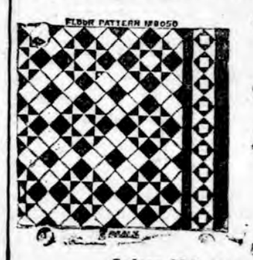

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La Flor de Medana	„ 50	6	0	„
La Bolsa, Superiores	„ 25	4	8	„
El Sol, Imperial with straw foils	„ 25	5	0	„
La Zenobia, Spotted	„ 100	6	0	„
La Real, in glass jar	„ 50	6	0	„
Victoria	„ 50	5	0	„
Flor de Alvarez	„ 50	4	0	„

CONTINENTAL HAVANAS.

Dona Anna, Flor Fina, Imperiales	in boxes of 50	12	0	per box.
Vera, Flor Fina, Reina Victoria, with Gold Foils	„ 25	6	8	„
Flor de Alma, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, Fina Silver Foils	„ 25	4	0	„
Bouquets, Cigares du Luxe	„ 25	8	0	„
Rothschilds, Honi Soit Qui Mal Y. Pe-	„ 50	10	0	„
American Eagle, Rothschilds	„ 26	3	0	„
American Eagle Regalia del Principe	„ 100	7	8	„
Perfectos, U. C.	„ 50	3	8	„
Sensitivas, Sempre Viva	„ 50	3	0	„

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La Feriss	in boxes of 25	3	0	per box.
Reina Victoria, Non Plus Ultra	„ 50	6	0	„
High Life in the East	„ 50	4	0	„
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Londres	„ 100	6	8	„
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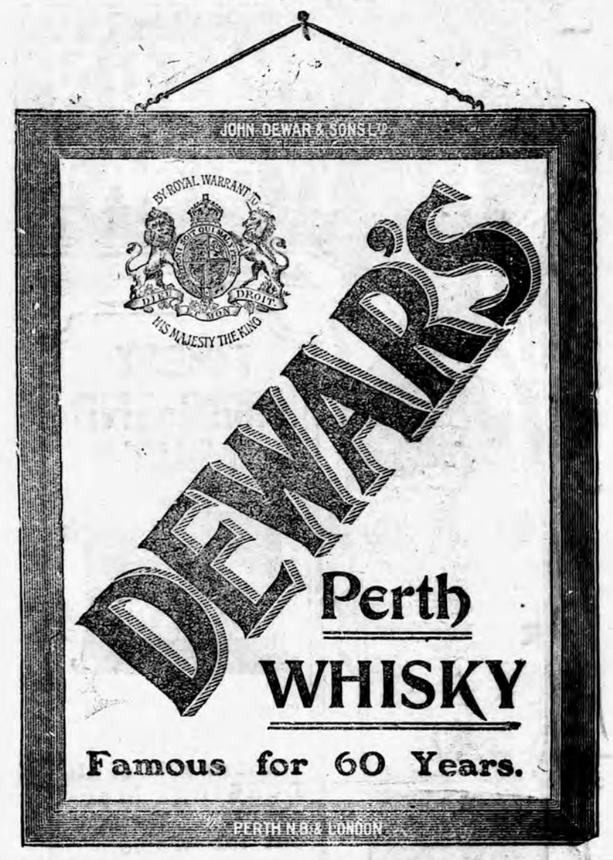

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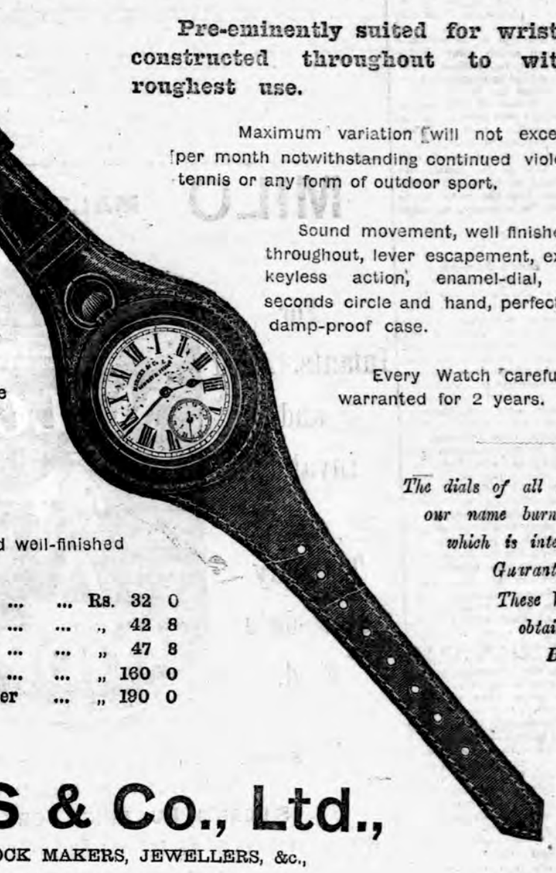

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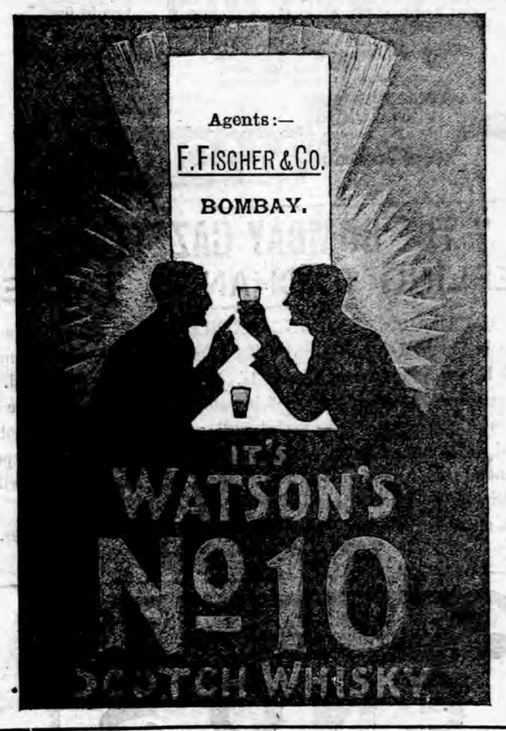

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